FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

28 OCTOBER 1985

Israel

There have been "dramatic changes" in Israel's international position which could lead to pushing the PLO out of the peace process and opening peace talks with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said in remarks reported by Jerusalem radio which were included in a communique issued by the Cabinet following its 27 October session. In another report, the radio said the Cabinet meeting was "less vehement than expected" and a Cabinet aide described the session as "businesslike, ideological, and free wheeling." Jerusalem radio reported that Peres later told the Inner Cabinet that he had no intention during his 28 October Knesset address of withdrawing any of the points he raised in his UN General Assembly speech. However, IDF radio announced that Peres subsequently met with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and agreed to "clarify in greater detail" several of the remarks he made in his UN address. The Cabinet secretary informed the Cabinet secretariat that the Cabinet and the prime minister consider the vote on Peres' political statement to the Knesset to be a vote of confidence in the government, and therefore coalition members are not allowed to vote against the statement, Jerusalem radio disclosed.

At a news conference in Paris reported by Jerusalem radio following his 25 October talks with French President Francois Mitterrand, Peres said Israel is ready for direct negotiations with Syria, though he does not think such talks are a "real possibility" now. Earlier, the radio announced that Mitterrand told Peres that France would be ready to fly Soviet Jews direct to Israel if the Soviet Union allows them to leave the country in large numbers. In a related development, *HADASHOT* disclosed that Israel and the Soviet Union will exchange "representatives of interests" holding diplomatic status who would be posted in foreign embassies in Moscow and Tel Aviv "within a few months."

Jordan

Reacting to recent statements by U.S. and Israeli officials suggesting that Jordan has changed its stance on direct negotiations with Israel, Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib emphasized in remarks cited by Amman radio that Jordan "categorically rejects" direct talks as well as partial or separate settlements with Israel. He added that an international conference attended by all parties concerned — including the PLO — is the only way to settle the Palestine question. Meanwhile, sources cited by IDF radio said King Husayn intends to tell 'Arafat that if the PLO does not join political negotiations with Israel soon, Jordan will enter talks without the organization.

King Husayn returned to Amman following talks with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn 26 October on the current Arab situation, according to Amman television.

PLO on Peres Speech

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat said the plan proposed by Peres for direct Israeli-Jordanian negotiations is a "maneuver in the form of another Camp David," WAKH reported. In a related statement broadcast by Algiers Voice of Palestine radio the same day, a PLO Political Department spokesman maintained that the ideas in Peres' UN General Assembly speech show Israel's persistence in annexing the Palestinian and Arab territories it occupied in 1967. The spokesman accused Israel of ignoring the problem of Palestinian refugees and of attempting to isolate another state from the Arab struggle.

Lebanon

Israeli planes attacked two PFLP-General Command bases in the Al-Biqa' Valley 27 October and the pilots reported accurate hits on their targets, IDF radio announced. While confirming that one of the targets was a PFLP-General Command depot, Voice of Lebanon radio said the other target belonged to the As-Sa'iqah organization. The radio reported that four people were killed and seven wounded during the raid. A Syrian military spokesman cited by Damascus television also confirmed the attack but claimed Syrian air defenses "intercepted" the planes and forced them to return in a southwesterly direction.

As for the security situation in Beirut, Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran said that Syrian forces will enter the capital soon, Beirut radio reported.

Following the suspension of the Phalangist Party paper *AL-'AMAL* by the Lebanese Forces, Beirut radio reported that Phalangist Party leader Elie Karamah issued an open appeal for the restoration of *AL-'AMAL* and of Voice of Lebanon radio station to his party. However, "political sources" cited by the Voice of Lebanon criticized Karamah's statements as "designed to incite and arouse public opinion" and denied his claim that the Lebanese Forces have placed the newspaper's chief editor under house arrest.

As for the kidnapped Soviet Embassy officials, Iran's charge d'affaires in Lebanon said in a statement to Lebanese newspapers cited by AFP that the three-man Iranian Embassy delegation that had been investigating the kidnapping had reached "no positive result" as to the whereabouts of the hostages. However, the Iranian charge d'affaires claimed that the Soviet hostages are not being held by militant Islamic groups.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi military communiques broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio announced further air strikes in the Gulf, asserting that Iraqi warplanes attacked Khark Island and two large maritime targets 25 and 26 October. Iraqi aircraft also raided the Nowruz

and Ardeshir oil fields 25 October and struck at an Iranian coastal radar and telecommunication station the following day. As for Iran's claimed successes in the Hawr al-Huwayzah marshes, an Iraqi military spokesman cited by INA described the fighting as "minor battles" and dismissed Iran's "baseless" claim that an Iraqi aircraft was downed in the area. For Iran's part, a military communique cited by IRNA said Iranian forces thwarted two Iraqi counterattacks in the area on 25 October. On Iran's oil exporting capability, President 'Ali Khamene'i stated in a Friday sermon reported by Tehran radio that Iranian oil exports have increased despite Iraq's attacks on Khark Island.

The commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps naval units said the units completed 2 days of "satisfactory" amphibious maneuvers, IRNA reported.

Syria's Relations With Iran, Iraq

The Syrian foreign minister reaffirmed his country's "unfaltering" stand on the Iran-Iraq war in a message to his Iranian counterpart reported by Tehran radio. Stressing that any Syrian reconciliation with the Iraqi regime is impossible, his message disclosed that Syria has informed the Arab League's reconciliation committee that there is no basis for negotiations between Syria and Iraq. The message accused certain foreign media of trying to undermine Syria's relations with Iran and Libya and of creating the false impression that Syria has adopted a new stand on the Iran-Iraq war.

Iran

Any armed movement in the country will be "crushed" but at the same time "doors of repentance" will be kept open, Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi said in an address to the Majlis broadcast by Tehran radio. Regarding economic policies of the future government, he said long- and medium-term economic and social development plans must be formulated. The prime minister also claimed that Iran is capable of remaining prepared even if the war with Iraq lasts another 20 years.

Sudanese-Egyptian Relations

On relations with Egypt, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak said his talks in Cairo with Transitional Military Council Chairman 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab were "very good," MENA reported. He said a committee will be formed to speed up integration in the agricultural and industrial fields.

Afghanistan

The "savage counterrevolution" recently launched two missiles at the communal mosque in Herat, killing 14 people and wounding 78, Kabul radio reported.

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'Arafat Calls Peres Plan for Peace 'Maneuver'
GF251352 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1200 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Manama, 25 Oct (WAKH) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has announced that he discussed with leaders of the region's countries on his current tour three proposals to confront the situation regarding the repeated Israeli aggressions. He said that these proposals will be discussed by the GCC summit which will be held in early November in Muscat.

'Arafat remarked that these proposals are a Palestinian proposal to hold an urgent Arab summit, a proposal by Senegalese President Abdou Diouf to hold an Arab-African summit, and the third is a proposal calling for holding an Islamic summit.

'Arafat said that the whole nation is being subjected to fierce Israeli assaults, the latest of which was the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis, and also the continued threats to attack Jordan and the continued attempts to slaughter the Palestinians in Lebanon.

'Arafat revealed that there were attempts by the Israeli Air Force to penetrate Iraqi airspace before the raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis. He said that the vigilance of the Iraqi Air Force foiled these attempts.

'Arafat called on the Arabs to change their political stands toward each other and toward other countries. He said: "As long as the Arab countries are in disagreement, the Israeli and U.S. enemies will continue to control this nation."

'Arafat emphasized the importance of Egypt's return to assume its natural place in the Arab nation and said that the problem of the Camp David agreement must not be an Egyptian problem but an Arab one.

Regarding the Jordanian-Syrian meeting and whether it will affect Palestinian-Jordanian relations, 'Arafat said that the Jordanian-Syrian meeting occurred on the basis of a resolution adopted at the Casablanca summit. On the basis of this, we welcome every step between Jordan and Syria. He expressed the hope that there will be a Jordanian-Syrian-Palestinian agreement so that Syria will join the Jordanian-Palestinian accord.

'Arafat said that the plan proposed by Peres to hold direct Israeli-Jordanian negotiations is nothing but a clear and short-lived maneuver in the form of another Camp David.

'Arafat denied reports that he will visit Egypt within 24 hours, and said that he will visit Egypt soon, at a time which he considers suitable.

On his meeting in Kuwait with a delegation representing the Egyptian opposition, 'Arafat said that his meeting was not with an opposition delegation, but with a delegation of Egyptian parties. He said: "I will not receive Egyptian opposition."

'Arafat discounted reports that relations between the PLO and the Egyptian opposition delegation [as received] are tense and said that some journalists are attempting to place obstacles in front of this growing Palestinian-Egyptian relationship.

Asked about the Arab stance in regard to ending the massacres of Palestinians, 'Arafat said: "The Palestinians confronted three-quarters of the Israeli Army in battles during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 and the Israeli siege of Beirut which lasted for 88 days. The Arab and Islamic countries remained spectators in regard to what was happening."

He added: "During that period, if they had desired to mobilize an army, they would have been able to do that within 2 months, and it would have reached me in the third month of the battle. The road to Jerusalem was open at that time so that it would have been possible for the smallest army to reach Jerusalem."

'Arafat stressed that it is the right of the Palestinian people under PLO leadership to do anything for the sake of defending themselves in the camps.

He said that the U.S. forces, the European forces, and the Lebanese Government had earlier pledged to defend the Palestinian camps and the civilians residing in West Beirut; "however, we faced a betrayal by those forces following the departure of the Palestinian forces from Lebanon."

On his upcoming visit to Jordan, 'Arafat said that he will meet with King Husayn of Jordan in order to make a comprehensive evaluation and a final review of all developments of the Palestinian cause and the Jordanian-Palestinian accord following the cancellation of the meetings of the Palestinian delegation with British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe.

'Arafat denied reports of Tunisia's refusal to allow Palestinian armed forces to remain on its territory and allowing only the presence of PLO offices. He said: "The stand of the Tunisian brothers is a fraternal and sympathetic one. It supported the PLO before and after the Israeli raid."

He added: "Immediately following our departure from Beirut, Tunisia received around 1,500 Palestinian fighters. However, we in the Palestinian command made a decision, which no one interfered with, which provided for transporting our military forces from Tunisia and distributing them to other places. This decision was made more than 1 and 1/2 years ago."

Responding to a question on the plots being woven against the Palestinians, 'Arafat said: So far, we have received warnings and threats to launch an attack against Palestinians in West Beirut. Actual moves began several days ago in a bid to enter the Shatila camp, but its defenders were able to being the situation under control.

'Arafat jeered at reports which claimed that the PLO has a fund of $5 billion. These lies are part of a campaign against the PLO, because our budget is always presented to the PNC for debate in order to discuss revenues and expenses, he said. 'Arafat pointed out that the PLO budget is facing a deficit. I have called on the Arab countries to at least offset this deficit if they are not able to pay their shares into the PLO budget, he said.

On the reason why he did not attend the UN meetings, 'Arafat said: U.S. President Ronald Reagan sent two warnings to the United Nations in case I was considering attending its meetings. The first warning was that he would not attend its celebrations and the second was that he would reduce U.S. aid to the United Nations. Even if a resolution had been issued inviting me to the United Nations, Reagan would have never granted me a visa to enter the United States, he said. 'Arafat emphasized that out of his concern for the United Nations, he decided to withdraw on that "because my presence or absence would never make any difference."

'Arafat indicated that the United States even uses force in dealing with its friends. He was referring to what Tunisia, Egypt, and Italy were subjected to as a result of their friendship with the United States.

'Arafat welcomed the resolution by the Egyptian Pharmacists Federation, which responded to his call to boycott U.S. commodities. He called on Arabs on all levels to follow suit.

PLO Statement in Response to Israeli Peace Proposal

LD262224 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1702 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Statement by PLO Political Department spokesman in reply to 21 October speech by Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres at the UN General Assembly; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] Through officials in Israel, Israel has been accustomed to making world public opinion believe that it wants peace, but in fact it is preparing to launch a new war against the Palestinian people.

Israel is saying it wants to hold direct negotiations with Jordan, to exclude the PLO, and disregard the national rights of the Palestinian people; however, it is not giving a true picture of the conflict. The conflict is between Israel and the Palestine revolution, and the Arab states stand with their resources on the side of the Palestinian people in the fateful battle.

Israel is massacring our people on the charge of terrorism while it is occupying our land, killing our people, confiscating our property, and building more colonies and settlements in an attempt to annihilate our people. After doing all this, it claims that it is prepared to end the war with Jordan and with the other Arab states -- all this with the aim of encircling the Palestine revolution and destroying it.

The ideas announced by Israeli Prime Minister Peres show Israel's persistence in annexing the Palestinian and the Arab territories which it occupied following the aggression of 5 June 1967, and in linking the West Bank and the [Gaza] Strip administratively to Jordan. It will assume the responsibility forsecurity in this buffer zone, according to its views, thus disregarding the fact that the Palestinian people are the owners of this land; they live on this land and have rights endorsed by international charters and recognized by the vast majority of the world's peoples.

Israel had tried to isolate the most powerful Arab force by concluding a separate peace [agreement] with it. Today it is trying to repeat the same thing — to isolate another state from the Arab struggle, making world public opinion believe that it is adopting a flexible stance and is prepared to make a political settlement. What Peres pointed out about his stance is an artificial difference among the Israeli leaders and is a deceptive and false stance. If they really wanted peace, they would have stopped their practices inside and outside the occupied territories and would have recognized the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people endorsed by the United Nations, and which was the cause for Israel's existence.

Peres has neglected the main problem of the Palestinian question, namely the problem of Palestinian refugees and the need for their return to their homes in accordance with UN Resolution No 194. But Peres has deliberately ignored the Palestinian people because Israel's aim had been and continues to be the obliteration of the national identity of the Palestinian people and indeed the obliteration of the name of Palestine from the geographical and political map in the region. Peres also accused the PLO, without naming it, of terrorism as if it were a convicted party that has no right to take part in the international efforts to find a solution to the Middle East crisis, bearing in mind that it is Israel that is practicing state terrorism and [word indistinct] State just like many of its members, such as Kahane inside the territories, and the Jewish Defense League abroad, are practicing the terrorization of every Palestinian national wherever he is. The crime of the assassination of the Palestinian struggler, Alex Odeh, who is an American citizen, is but another file to be added to the previous records and evidence about Zionist terrorism.

The United Nations held an international conference about the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian problem in Geneva in August 1983 and the UN General Assembly endorsed the holding of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations to be attended by the two superpowers and the PLO, together with the other parties. The UN Secretary general was entrusted with the task of implementing this resolution. When he arrived in Israel, the terrorist Shamir told him: Why are you coming here, there is no problem; go and solve the Iran-Iraq conflict. The secretary general returned annoyed after this insult. He received a similar rejection from the United States.

Where is the truth and where is the credibility in Peres' statement when he refers to one of the forms of such meetings. What is odd is the fact that Peres is demanding international guarantees and at the same time imposing preconditions on the Soviet Union and the PRC for their participation in the settlement process and the offering of guarantees, playing the role of a major power as if he was speaking in the name of the United States.

We trust every Palestinian compatriot to represent his country and his cause before the international meetings in the name of the PLO and in accordance with the resolutions of international assemblies. Peres forgets or pretends to forget that the Palestinian people do not live only on the West Bank and the sector; there are some who live in [words indistinct] and in refugee camps and in other Palestinian territories, and about which no Palestinian can possibly bargain over. But Peres and his clique sensed the

international isolation and the vast international indignation following their terroristic aggression on the PLO offices and on the sovereignty of a (peaceful?) sisterly Arab state that is over 2,000 km away from (its?) territories. Does this mean that the security of Israel extends to these faraway distances? Has Israel become a major power and has an [word indistinct] strategy which it implements whenever it wishes, thus defying the will fof the international community, norms, and international laws? Regrettably we find the United States, this major power, [word indistinct] this aggression and endorses it.

Those who want peace must recognize the right of the Palestinian people people to self-determination and their right to return to their homeland, Palestine, and their right to establish their own independent and sovereign state.

We have carried out joint efforts in Jordan to test the credibility of the United States, the protector of Israel. The test has proved its lack of credibility and the submission of its stances to the aggressive policy of Israel. We know, as a Palestinian revolution and as a liberation organization, our road to freedom, independence, and the liberation of our territories. We also know that world public opinion — and we are confident that it will not be deceived by this maneuver — will not be deceived by the honeyed words and the statements which do not express at all their [word indistinct].

The Arabs unanimously approved an Arab peace plan at the Fes summit, proceeding from international legitimacy. This plan received a great and large-scale welcome from the international community, but the United States and Israel were the ones which rejected this call for peace. In the name of the two late presidents, Brezhnev and Andropov, the Soviet Union presented a similar initiative. This met with deaf ears from those parties, which are today shedding false tears for peace.

The Palestinian question is the core of the conflict in the Middle East region. There can be no peace without the Palestinian people and without the recognition of the national rights of this people and without the right of the PLO for full participation, on an equal footing with all the parties concerned in the conference we mentioned above.

'Arafat Cites PLO Decision To Escalate Armed Action

LD271151 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0945 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] London, 27 Oct (KUNA) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, stressed again in a statement published here that the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis was a U.S.-Israeli operation to assassinate the Palestinian leadership and to assassinate one of the signatories to the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

In a statement with *Al-DUSTUR* magazine to be published tomorrow, 'Arafat said the objective of the U.S.-Israeli military operation was to eliminate Yasir 'Arafat while King Husayn of Jordan and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak were discussing future peace plans with U.S. President Ronald Reagan, including the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement which was blessed by the Arabs at the Casablanca Arab summit.

On whether he would call for convening a special summit conference to discuss recent developments in the Arab arena, 'Arafat said: We are now reviewing the issue in our bilateral meetings with individual Arab countries. We will assess through these dialogues whether it will be possible to hold Arab or African meetings at a general level on the basis of the suggestion made by the Senegalese president and current OAU chairman, Abdou Diouf.

He said that no decision has been made regarding transferring the PLO headquarters from Tunisia. He expressed his gratitude to Tunisian President Bourguiba and to the Tunisian people for their stand before and after the Israeli raid. 'Arafat urged all Palestinian forces to hold new meetings, to [word indistinct] what was agreed in Algiers and Aden and to turn over a new leaf.

He denied that that the PLO had anything to do with the kidnapping of the Soviet diplomats in Beirut. He said: This accusation has no relationship with the truth. 'Arafat condemned the kidnapping of Soviet diplomats and said: In coordination with our Soviet friends we are making intensive efforts to secure the release of these friends. He added that this action is condemned and rejected because it is a kidnapping operation against forces which have a strong friendship with the Palestinian people in general and with the PLO leadership in particular. Commenting on the killing of Leon Klinghoffer, the passenger on the Italian Ship *Achille Lauro*, and Alex Odeh, chairman of the Arab-American League's regional office, 'Arafat accused the United States of bias. He said U.S. President Reagan has offered millions of dollars to anyone who gives information on the identity of the kidnappers of the Italian ship but ignored the murder of Odeh, who is of Palestinian origin, who was killed when a handgrenade was thrown into the league's office in the United States recently.

'Arafat urged Arabs to adopt a firm position toward the United States and praised the Egyptian pharmacists union's decision to boycott U.S. medicine. He praised the daring action of the Egyptian soldier in the Sinai who killed seven Israeli tourists. He stressed that Palestinian resistance will continue and escalate. He pointed out that a decision has been made regarding escalating the resistance in every way, including armed resistance. This has been admitted [as received] by Israel, and it is what is happening in the occupied territories.

'Arafat Arrives in Sanaa, Meets YAR President

JN270734 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih in Sanaa today. During the meeting, the two sides reviewed the recent developments in the Palestine question on various levels, and the current Arab situation in light of the recent circumstances in the region. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar arrived in Sanaa today from Manama on a

visit to the YAR within the framework of a tour of a number of the region's countries.

AL-BAYAN on Amman Summit, Closing of PLO Offices

GF261352 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 25 Oct 85 pp 1, 22

[Excerpt] Amman, Kuwait — Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has stated that a Jordanian-Palestinian summit will be held in Amman next Monday [28 October].

Palestinian sources informed *AL-BAYAN* that Hani al-Hasan has said that the PLO Executive Committee will hold a meeting after the Jordanian-Palestinian summit, probably in Amman.

The sources, quoting Al-Hasan, added that the meeting of King Husayn with 'Arafat on Monday will have important results, contrary to what is expected following what happened in London as a result of British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe's refusal to meet with the Palestinian side in the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Al-Hasan did not reveal the nature of these results.

AL-BAYAN has learned that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak played a good office's role in mediating between Jordan and the PLO during his meeting with King Husayn.

Mubarak's mediation followed the meeting of Khalid al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee, with the Jordanian king. Khalid al-Hasan arrived in Amman 3 days ago carrying a message from PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

This came after Jordanian authorities closed down a studies center belonging to Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad; a security office belonging to Hayil 'abd al-Hamid, alias Abu al-Hawl; and a Fatah camp near Al-Zarqa'.

Jordanian authorities also expelled Mahmud al-'Alul and Abu al-Tayyib and others numbering no fewer than 20 Fatah personnel to Iraq and the YAR.

Khalid al-Hasan Says Relations With Jordan 'Firm'

GF271322 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0805 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 27 Oct (WAKH) — A senior Palestinian official has described Palestinian-Arab-Jordanian relations as firm and has stated that they cannot be affected by events or changes which occur now and then in the international or Arab arenas.

Khalid al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee, stated that his recent meeting with King Husayn of Jordan resulted in an agreement to hold a summit meeting between him and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, within 2 days to review the latest developments in the Arab arena. He added that the meeting would also deal with joint Jordanian-Palestinian moves.

In an interview published today in the Abu Dhabi newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, Al-Hasan indicated that his meeting with the Jordanian king did not involve one party placing blame or criticism on the other, but was devoted to discussing reasons and factors leading the Jordanian and Palestinian sides to the present situation in their joint moves. Both sides are determined to continue to regard the joint accord as a strategy for action, a mechanism for implementing the resolutions of the Arab Fes summit toward holding an international conference.

The Palestinian official welcomed any Arab-Arab rapprochement and stated that Syrian-Jordanian rapprochement is in the interest of the Arab Palestinian cause, since their rapprochement benefits the Palestinian cause. He noted that Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement would necessarily be reflected in progress in the Iraq-Iran war and help to freeze it or end it. This would make Arab fears concerning the effects and developments of this war disappear and would make the countries of Arabian Gulf devote more thought to pan-Arab causes, particularly since the security and regional perils to them as a result of this war would disappear.

Khalid al-Hasan indicated that the Arab Palestinian cause constantly passes through crises. He stated that the Arab and international situation is also passing through a crisis, and as long as the Arab Palestinian question is not resolved, the situation in the Arab region and the entire world, including the Zionist racist entity and the United States, would continue to be crisis-ridden.

He ruled out that the U.S.-Zionist rejection of PLO participation in the peace efforts would have any effect on the Jordanian-Palestinian accord. He noted that this accord could be abolished only by a decision by the PLO and Jordan. However, the failure of the Jordanian-Palestinian moves toward the United States or Britain does not abolish the accord.

Khalid al-Hasan expressed the belief that the United States and the Zionist entity would eventually be compelled to negotiate with the PLO when they despair of the possibility of destroying the PLO or leaving it out. However, this will not be achieved except through true Arab solidarity, which the PLO is making efforts to achieve, proceeding from its conviction that the Arab Palestinian cause is a pan-Arab cause that concerns all Arabs.

PLO's Milhim Discusses Failure of London Mission

JN270814 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1625 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee member Muhammad Milhim, identified by his nom de guerre Abu 'Ala', by an unidentified PLO radio correspondent in Baghdad on 25 October — recorded]

[Excerpts] [Unidentified correspondent] There is no doubt, Abu 'Ala', that you realize that our first question is on Britain's meeting which did not take place. Much has been said about this meeting. There were many rumors and allegations. Some tried to hold the PLO responsible for the failure of the meeting. You

must have a clear picture of all the details. Could you tell us about them?

[Milhim] In accordance with the concept of Jordanian-Palestinian joint action and based on the decision of the PLO Executive Committee, which convened in Baghdad on 22 September, it was decided that a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, in which I and my colleague Bishop Iliya Khuri take part, would visit London at the invitation of the British prime minister which was extended during her visit to Jordan. We were selected because as individuals we agree or believe that the region's problems should be solved according to the UN resolutions and that terrorism is unacceptable. These bases were laid down by the British prime minister in Aqaba. I was by that time abroad. I was told about them and did not see in them any contradiction with the PNC resolutions. However, I said at that time that the final decision is that of the PLO Executive Committee. When the Executive Committee decided to participate, I left Jordan on missions to the United Nations and UNESCO, then I met with my colleagues the members of the delegation on 12 October. There we laid down the bases of what we were going to say at the meeting — the principles and firmly established Palestinian facts that we were going to discuss. It was not difficult for us to talk about these facts, but these were not accepted by the British side which insisted that the press statement which was supposed to be issued at the conclusion of the meeting should contain things that conflict with the PNC resolutions and even with the working paper on the Jordanian-Palestinian joint action to which we adhere in the Executive Committee and the PLO leadership. We do not allow this to be violated whether during the delegation's visit to London or elsewhere.

When the British Foreign Office representative insisted on including clauses that contradict the PNC and the Executive Committee resolutions, we rejected that and [words indistinct]. The question is, of course, why has the British Government added new conditions that were not included in the principles according to which the invitation was extended by Mrs Margaret Thatcher? Thatcher was in the Arab region and was in need of concluding bargains. She sold these words to the Arab world in order to take what is of interest to Britain. However, she, like many of the leaders of states that are hostile to our Arab causes, says something in the Arab homeland and a contradictory thing when back home, or goes back on her commitments and promises. Actually, the British Government went back on its promises and commitments after it had concluded deals in the Arab world.

Moreover, I have learned that there were U.S. and Zionist pressures against meeting this delegation. These pressures made them place conditions which no Palestinian who loves Palestine can accept. Therefore, we rejected them and insisted on rejecting them. The meeting was then cancelled.

PLO Chairman's Visit to Egypt Postponed

GF251443 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 24 Oct 85 p 1

[Report from Cairo]

[Text] A well-informed source has told *AL-BAYAN* that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Egypt, planned to take place in the next few days, has been postponed for the time being. The reasons for this postponement are the circumstances surrounding statements made by Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], the Egyptian Government's consequent statements on the meeting of opposition party officials with the Palestinian leader in Kuwait, and other statements allegedly made by PLO officials.

PLO Denies Criticizing Egypt on Jet Interception

NC251906 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1820 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Tunis, 25 Oct (MENA) — The PLO has announced its complete denial of reports published by certain media in which a news agency is quoted as attributing a statement to a Palestinian leader to the effect that Egypt played a negative role in its handling of the incident in which its airliner was intercepted by U.S. military aircraft in the proximity of Italian airspace.

In a statement released today, an official PLO spokesman said: We deny this statement completely. We want to put on record that Egypt and its political leadership adopted a strong and firm stand regarding the U.S. act of aggression against the Egyptian airliner. The spokesman added: The PLO praises the Egyptian stance on the intercepted aircraft incident, as well as its stance regarding the Italian cruise ship. The PLO will frustrate the plans of those parties which are angered by the improvement in Egyptian-Palestinian relations. The Egyptian political leadership, led by President Husni Mubarak, is playing a positive, constructive, and outstanding role in furthering these relations.

AL-QABAS: Muhammad 'Abbas Leaves SFRY for USSR

GF251615 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 24 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] *AL-QABAS* has learned that Muhammad 'Abbas, alias Abu al-'Abbas, whom Italy deported to the SFRY, left Belgrade for Moscow on board a Soviet plane immediately after he arrived there, and after reports received by the SFRY Government that the United States was making an attempt to kidnap him once again.

Palestinian Spokesman on Anti-Israeli Operations

JN251832 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1646 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the general command of the Palestinian revolution forces has stated the following: In implementation of our great Palestinian people's will and in accordance with the revolution general command's directives to escalate all popular and armed Palestinian struggle activities, our heroic revolutionaries operating everywhere in the occupied homeland continue to carry out their operations against vital enemy military targets in all the towns, vilalges, and camps of our occupied Palestinian land. The following are the details of these operations:

1. At 2015 on 24 October 1985, our revolutionaries attacked a Zionist military vehicle with machineguns on the Jerusalem-Jericho highway near the Mishor Adumim settlement. Two

enemy soldiers who were wounded in this operation were taken to the settlement's hospital for treatment. Their vehicle was damaged.

2. At 0800 today, our heroic revolutionaries attacked an enemy military vehicle on Gaza Streeet in the town of Khan Yunis. Our revolutionaries, who used incendiary hand grenades in their attack, damaged the vehicle and wounded most of its occupants. Our revolutionaries withdrew from the operation area successfully. Revolution until victory!

Signed: The general command of the Palestinian revolution forces

The enemy radio reported both incidents but as usual remained silent on enemy losses. The radio said enemy forces immediately surrounded the operation areas and mounted search and arrest campaigns within the ranks of our resisting Palestinian people on the pretext of their complicity.

Fedayeen Attack Israeli Vehicle in Negev
JN270732 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1645 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

In accordance with instructions issued to it, one of our combat groups operating inside the occupied homeland attacked with incendiary hand grenades a Zionist military vehicle in the townof Tal Rahhal in the Negev area last night. The vehicle was set ablaze and its occupants were wounded. Despite the Zionist military cordon and the precautionary measures, our combat group left the operation area safely.

Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

The enemy radio admitted the operation but, as usual, declined to mention losses. It said that its forces immediately cordoned off the town, launched a large-scale search campaign, and arrested 40 Palestinian citizens on the pretext of being connected to the operation.

Iraq, Libya Leaders To Meet in Morocco 'Shortly'
GF281004 Doha QNA in Arabic 0745 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 28 Oct (QNA) — Press reports indicated here today that a meeting will be held shortly in Morocco between Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* reports today that UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and Moroccan King Hassan II discussed during their meeting in Rabat yesterday the results of the missions of the two envoys whom they dispatched to Baghdad and Tripoli — within the framework of the joint efforts undertaken recently in accordance with the duties of the committee in charge of clearing the Arab air that was formed by the Casablanca emergency summit. The paper adds that during the meeting the two sides exchanged views on current Arab issues, efforts exerted to clear the Arab air, and efforts exerted to attain joint Arab action and clear the air for the next Arab summit in Saudi Arabia.

It is noteworthy that the UAE president and the Moroccan monarch dispatched 3 days ago to Baghdad and Tripoli UAE Petroleum and Natural Resources Minister Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah and Moroccan Adviser to the Royal Cabinet Ahmed Reda Guedira with two messages to Presidents Saddam Husayn and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

'Sources': Egypt Asks Jordan to Mediate With Syria
GF271152 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0625 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Dubayy, 27 Oct (WAM) — The newspaper *AL-BAYAN* said today that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has asked King Husayn of Jordan to mediate between Cairo and Damascus.

The paper quoted informed Jordanian sources as saying that the Jordanian king will visit Damascus next month to crown the Jordanian-Syrian reconciliation achieved during the Riyadh meetings held recently between Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm.

The sources said that the visit which King Husayn made to Baghdad yesterday was to inform Iraqi President Saddam Husayn of the results of the reconciliation with Syria and the new Jordanian and Egyptian movement toward Damascus, and to invite him to participate in this movement.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

Reportage on GCC Ministerial Council Meetings

Kuwaiti Delegation Arrives

LD261840 Kuwait KUNA in English
1604 GMT 26 Oct 85

[By Nasir al-Toura]

[Text] Muscat, Oct 26 (KUNA) — Kuwait's Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad arrived here Saturday at the head of an official delegation to head the GCC's ministerial council meetings scheduled to open here Sunday.

Shaykh Sabah expressed pleasure on arrival for being here and for the expected meeting with his brothers, the GCC foreign ministers.

"Our mission can be summarized in: Preparing for the (GCC) summit conference that will discuss a number of economic, military and security issues in addition to the present situation on the Arab arena," Shaykh Sabah added.

He expressed hope that the council leaders would live up to their peoples' expectations and pass positive results in the interest of the Gulf people in particular and the Arab people in general.

He pointed out "we are part of the Arab world and its stability is linked to the Gulf region's stability."

Shaykh Sabah was received on arrival by Omani State Minister for Foreign Affairs Yusuf Al-Alawi 'Abdallah, GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah and a number of senior Oman Foreign Ministry officials.

Bahraini Delegation Arrives

GF271137 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
0700 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, the Bahraini foreign minister, and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Muscat today to participate in the preliminary ministerial meeting of the foreign ministers of the GCC states, due to begin in Muscat today, to prepare for the sixth GCC summit scheduled to be held in Oman on 3 November.

In a statement, Shaykh Muhammad expressed his pleasure at the convening of the sixth GCC summit in the Sultanate of Oman, a country for which Bahrain harbors great respect and affection. He also praised Oman's great achievements in the past 15 years under the leadership of its blessed renaissance pioneer, His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id.

In reply to a question about the most important issues to be discussed in the ministerial meeting, he said: This meeting is important. It will tackle all issues which have been reviewed by the ministerial committees or their subcommittees. The most important issues are economic citizenship, economic cooperation in industry, agriculture, and petroleum, and the defense and security strategy.

In conclusion, he expressed his full confidence that the leaders of the GCC states will do their utmost to help their nations on their road to progress, prosperity, and security.

The Bahraini foreign minister was met upon his arrival by Yusuf ibn 'Alawi ibn 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; Sayf ibn Hamad Al-Battashi, under secretary at the Foreign Ministry; 'Ali ibn 'Abdallah Al-Musafir, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; Ghalib ibn 'Abdallah Jubran, the Sultanate's ambassador to Bahrain; and Ibrahim ibn Humud, assistant secretary general for political affairs at the GCC Secretariat.

Likely Topics Cited

LD260838 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic
0727 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, 26 Oct (KUNA) — Quoting an unspecified high-ranking officials, the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* today writes that tomorrow's GCC foreign ministers meeting in the Omani capital will discuss a new initiative for ending the Iraq-Iran war, and the establishment of diplomatic relations with Moscow.

The high-ranking official said that the GCC member-countries will express their readiness to undertake a new initiative to end the 61-month old Iran-Iraq war and to appeal to Iran to respond to all the Arab and Islamic good offices and nonaligned countries' mediation for starting direct negotiations with Iraq to end the fighting and the seizure of Gulf ships in the territorial waters by Iran.

He pointed out that the ministers "will make a new appraisal of the contacts made with the European countries with a view to coordinating cooperation and opening a new chapter of understanding and the supplying of both groups [as received] with oil and technology."

The source said that the agenda to be approved by the foreign ministers will center on the defense strategy approved by the Gulf defense ministers during their meeting in Kuwait last week in preparation for embarkation on an era of advanced defense cooperation.

The paper adds that the GCC foreign ministers will also discuss, during unofficial talks, the question of the establishment of diplomatic relations between GCC member countries and the USSR, following the decision by the Sultanate of Oman to establish much relations.

Omani Minister's Address

GF270930 Manama WAKH in Arabic
0730 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Muscat, 27 Oct (WAKH) — The meetings of the GCC ministerial council began today in Muscat to prepare the agenda

for the sixth session of the GCC Supreme Council, which will begin in Muscat on 3 November.

The meeting was attended by the GCC foreign ministers and 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah, GCC secretary general.

Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah made an address in which he welcomed the GCC foreign ministers for the sake of continuing the joint efforts on the path of constructive and fruitful cooperation. [sentence as received]

He said: I take the opportunity of the opening of the 17th session of the GCC ministerial council, which will prepare for the sixth summit of the supreme Council, to laud the efforts made by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, during his chairmanship of the GCC ministerial council in its previous session last year.

He said that the wisdom of Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad and his experience have had an effective role in ensuring the success of the ministerial council's meetings.

The following is the text of the address by Yusuf al-'alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, at the opening session of the 17th session of the preparatory GCC ministerial council:

Your Highnesses and Excellencies. Brothers, members of the delegations. Peace and the mercy and blessings of God be upon you.

It pleases me to express to you the Oman Government's and people's welcome for the convening of your meeting on their land, among your kin and brothers so that we will together continue our joint efforts on the path of constructive and fruitful cooperation.

As I declare the opening of the 17th session of the ministerial council, which will prepare for the sixth summit of the Supreme Council, I wish to take this opportunity to laud the efforts made by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir during his chairmanship of the meetings of the ministerial council in its previous session last year. His excellency's wisdom and experience has had an effective role in ensuring the success of the council's meetings. I would like also to express my great appreciation for the substantial role played by the GCC secretary general and their excellencies the assistant secretaries general for their follow-up of the resolutions and recommendations of the Supreme Council, the ministerial council, and the ministerial committees. We also thank all personnel of the organs of the secretariat for carrying out their duties in the best way.

Your Highnesses and Excellencies. Brothers.

The establishment of the GCC is a historic starting point for our countries and a practical method which has opened wide horizons for the fields of constructive cooperation for the good and prosperity of our peoples and in the service of our Arab and Islamic nation's causes.

The successful steps which the GCC has taken are a clear expression and a mirror that reflects the will and determination of our countries to ensure the success of the experience and to continue the march of serious and fruitful cooperation.

Today, after 5 years, we are satisfied with the achievements the GCC has accomplished in various fields and we look to the future with hope and optimism that the sphere of cooperation will expand and become more comprehensive and more productive. With this optimism, we must realize that there are great challenges before this march which must be confronted with more work based on proper study and planning and benefiting from the experience of the past 5 years of GCC existence, and which are a valuable outcome that expresses our behavior and a practical foundation for dealing with the facts.

The critical circumstances in the Gulf region cast their shadow on our meeting. The Iraq-Iran war has entered its 6th year and there are no signs that portend its end. We have painfully lived through the past 5 years of the war, and we regret its continued harvesting of innocent lives from among the peoples of the two Muslim neighbors and its destruction of their vital achievements. The war has reached a critical stage and threatens the interests of states that are not party to the conflict. This is an extremely serious development, and our interest in safeguarding security and stability makes it incumbent upon us to work with the other parties to exert further efforts to assist in bringing about solutions acceptable to the two parties and that achieve peace in the most important area of the world.

During the past year our area was the target of terrorist attacks, the likes of which were previously unknown to our peoples. These alien phenomena were characterized by a lack of ethical and humanitarian values and aimed to undermine the security and stability of the GCC member states.

These developments in the Gulf area make it necessary for us to firmly oppose the wave of terrorism and to prevent tendentious elements from tampering with the blessing of security and peace enjoyed by the GCC member states.

On the Arab level, the atmosphere is still clouded by peripheral differences and divisions that have resulted in the absence of Arab solidarity at a time when we are in great need of it. We remain hopeful while we follow up the results of the efforts of the committees set up by the extraordinary Arab summit held in Casablanca to reconciliate among some Arab states. We wish these committees success in their good efforts so that the Arab ranks will be united and Arab solidarity will assume its natural role. We also call upon all the parties concerned, including the great powers, to act seriously to push forward the peace process and to support the efforts being made to establish peace in the Middle East.

Your Highness and Excellencies, brothers. The agenda for your esteemed meeting included topics of great importance, topics that tackle the present situation in our region and aim to consolidate the existing cooperation among our countries and peoples.

His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, the leader of the Omani march toward progress, is looking forward to welcoming his

brothers, the leaders of the GCC states, at the sixth session of the GCC Supreme Council, which is scheduled to be held in Muscat in a few days, and which, God willing, will be a new starting point for mobilizing resources and efforts to meet the requirements of the next stage in Gulf cooperation. I am confident that the recommendations that will be made to our leaders, their majesties and highnesses, will be equal to the present critical stage and equal to the progress to which we aspire.

In conclusion, I wish you a pleasant stay and I ask God to guide us all toward the right path and to grant us success in achieving good results for our Arab and Muslim peoples and nation and for the entire world. Peace and God's mercy and blessings be upon you.

First Session Concludes
GF271050 Manama WAKH in Arabic
1022 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Muscat, 27 Oct (WAKH) — The GCC ministerial council concluded its first session in Muscat today. The GCC foreign ministers are scheduled to hold their second session later today.

During the first session, the ministers discussed several issues on the agenda of the ministerial council. Among these issues are economic, industrial, and agricultural subjects, in addition to discussing the defense and security strategy of the GCC countries.

Second Session Begins
GF271538 Manama WAKH in Arabic
1445 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Muscat, 27 Oct (WAKH) — The second session of the GCC foreign ministers conference began in Muscat this evening to continue preparing the agenda of the GCC summit conference scheduled to be held next Sunday. The foreign ministers held their first session earlier today under the chairmanship of Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs. The Iran-Iraq war, the Iranian threats to close the Strait of Hormuz, the unified security agreement among the GCC states, the strategy of joint defense approved recently by the GCC defense ministers in Kuwait, and the resolutions and recommendations passed by the economic, industrial, oil and agricultural committees in previous sessions are among the major issues the ministers will discuss.

Second Session Ends
GF271923 Manama WAKH in Arabic
1910 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Muscat, 27 Oct (WAKH) — GCC foreign ministers concluded their second session in Muscat this evening.

During this session the ministers discussed a number of economic, industrial, and agricultural issues, in addition to the defense strategy of the GCC states.

GCC Secretary General Denies Summit Postponement
GF281335 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Excerpt] GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah has denied the reports being circulated on the postponement of the sixth GCC summit to 4 November. In a statement published today by the Omani newspaper *AL-WATAN*, the secretary general affirmed that the Muscat summit will be held as scheduled on 3 November and that there was no need to postpone it.

BAHRAIN

Foreign Minister Leaves for GCC Meetings in Oman
GF270634 Manama WAKH in Arabic
0545 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Manama, 27 Oct (WAKH) — Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah left Manama today for Muscat, leading Bahrain's delegation to the meetings of the 17th session of the GCC Ministerial Council which will begin in Muscat later today. The session will prepare for the sixth summit of the leaders of the GCC countries, which will be held from 4 to 6 November. [dates as received]

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister Departs for GCC Session
LD261411 Kuwait KUNA in English
1315 GMT 26 Oct 85

[By Saleh Nazal]

[Text] Kuwait, Oct 26 (KUNA) — Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, left this afternoon for Oman.

Shaykh Sabah will attend the preparatory conference of the Council of Ministers of the GCC in Muscat. The council meets tomorrow.

Shaykh Sabah told newsmen before boarding his plane that the Ministerial Council will prepare for the summit of the kings and heads of state of the GCC member countries that will open November 3. The deputy premier said he was pleased to be participating in the council to meet with foreign ministers of the GCC who will be discussing a number of political, economic, military and security topics.

The ministers, added Shaykh Sabah, will be laying out the general framework to which the summit will put the final touches as appropriately deemed.

The present situation in the Arab world, Shaykh Sabah noted, will be one of the topics on the agenda as the Gulf region is a part of the Arab world.

Shaykh Sabah said there was no new initiative to end the Iraq-Iran war. But, he stressed, the GCC countries are constantly set to pursue their endeavors toward that end.

Shaykh Sabah expressed hopes that GCC efforts will meet the required response to ensure success.

Shaykh Sabah commended the work of the Arab reconciliation committee that stemmed from the Arab summit of Casablanca and said the committee met twice in Riyadh and there are indications that efforts have succeeded in bringing the differing "Arab brothers" closer to understanding.

He also expressed hope the committee will be successful in restoring friendly relations between Iraq and Syria.

Asked about the visit earlier this week of a number of Egyptian opposition parties representatives, the deputy premier of Kuwait said the visit was blown out of proportion and added that these opposition representatives came here to confer with PLO Leader Yasir 'Arafat.

However, Shaykh Sabah said he was "pleased" to meet them.

Shaykh Sabah expressed good wishes to the people and officials in Egypt with hopes for the near return of Egypt to the Arab fold which will strengthen the Arab world and Egypt as well.

SAUDI ARABIA

Foreign Minister Leaves for Muscat GCC Meetings

GF261420 Riyadh SPA in Arabic
1330 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Riyadh, 26 Oct (SPA) — Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal left Riyadh at noon today for Muscat to attend the meetings of the GCC Ministerial Council which will prepare for the GCC Supreme Council's session scheduled to be held in the Sultanate of Oman.

The delegation participating in the meetings of the ministerial council consists of Ambassador Isma'il al-Shuri, chairman of the Arab Affairs Administration; Ambassador Hassan al-Shawwaf, general director of the Foreign Minister's office; Tala't Hamdi, director of the GCC Affairs Administration; and Ma'mun Kardi, supervisor of the economic and cultural sections.

Mubarak Discusses Sudan Relations, Other Matters
NC271616 Cairo MENA in Arabic
1415 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 27 Oct (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has described the discussions he held today with Lieutenant General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council in Sudan, as very good. He said that the discussions dealt with bilateral issues. Speaking to reporters after today's session of Egyptian-Sudanese talks, the president said: We discussed the question of integration with a view to giving it a new impetus, for the benefit of the peoples of both countries.

President Mubarak added: The joint communique which will be issued on the Sudanese leader's visit will refer to the formation of a committee. This committee will discuss the question of speeding up the process of integration in the agricultural and industrial fields, so that production may be increased to meet the needs of both countries.

Responding to a question about Egypt's role in settling the issue of southern Sudan, President Mubarak declared: This is a domestic matter, but if the Sudanese Government asks us for anything, we will be prepared to act and help. However, we cannot interfere in their internal affairs unless our brothers in the Sudanese Government ask us to do so. We hope that this issue will be settled peacefully and that a dialogue will be held by the sons of Sudan to resolve all problems. The partition of Sudan among its sons is a grave matter which we neither support nor accept.

Regarding Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's remarks yesterday about the possibility that Syria might join an Arab front including Egypt, provided that the front's objective is to wage a war against Israel, the president said: The Syrians attended the Fes summit conference, the resolutions of which support the search for a peaceful solution. He added: I am astonished that President Hafiz al-Asad has said such a thing. The issue is not one of war; it is essentially a question of finding peaceful ways of solving the problem. We must exhaust all peaceful methods. As for President Hafiz al-Asad's statement that he will join a war front, I do not believe that the Syrian president himself wants war. I know that he approves a peaceful solution as stipulated in the Fes resolutions. Regarding the issue of war which the Syrian president was talking about, I really do not understand it.

In response to a question about Egypt's role in helping Sudan economically, the president said: Economic problems do not exist in Sudan alone. They exist in Sudan, Egypt, and in every country in the world. It is important that we should cooperate in order to deal with the economic problems of both Egypt and Sudan. Therefore, I say that integration is essential if these economic problems are to be solved.

Asked whether PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will visit Egypt this week, President Mubarak said: We welcome him at all times and we do not turn down anyone's request to visit Egypt.

Answering a question about measures taken to protect integration against political changes, President Mubarak stated: If integration gets underway, follows the right course, and produces results, then political changes will never be able to affect it because the two peoples will be bound together. Whatever the inclinations of the rulers in the two countries, they will not have any effect on integration.

In light of Siwar al-Dhahab's visit, President Mubarak was asked whether we are now past the stage when certain political forces were trying to drive a wedge between Egypt and Sudan. Mubarak replied: We have been past that stage for a long time now, even before the 6 April uprising. No political force, regardless of its power, can influence Egyptian-Sudanese relations. As our Sudanese brothers have said — and this has been echoed by the Egyptians — these ties are everlasting. There can be no conflicts among brothers. Neither we nor they have ever had any reason to get angry.

Mubarak said: Some Egyptians are talking about Sudan and some Sudanese are talking about Egypt, but does this mean they can influence public opinion in either country? I doubt it.

The president was asked about his call for an international conference, which he made during last night's dinner, and if this was an implicit rejection of Shim'on Peres' initiative. He answered: We raised this subject earlier, before my visit to the United States, and there was no objection. He added: Peres' proposals and statements do not rule out an international framework. However, Israel is placing conditions on this. For our part, we have reiterated our belief that an international conference is needed as an umbrella for the talks. When asked for his opinion of Shim'on Peres' initiative, President Mubarak said: I have already given my opinion on this matter.

While responding to a question on the mutual understanding reached in the talks, Mubarak noted: We have always been in complete agreement with Sudan. We are one country linked by a vital artery. I do not think we disagree on a single major issue. President Mubarak was asked about reports that former Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri has been politically active in Egypt. He pointed out that former President Numayri is not politically active at all. That is a condition for political asylum. The president added that certain hostile forces want to cause a rift in Egyptian-Sudanese relations. (?They claim to have) tapes allegedly recorded by former President Numayri for distribution in Sudan. This calls for vigilance on the part of the Sudanese people.

When asked if Egypt and Sudan had laid any common foundation for ending the Iraq-Iran war, the president replied: Since we are not parties to this conflict we are in no position to do that. The entire world is doing its best to end this war, which will destroy both countries and ruin their standard of living.

When asked if coordination between Sudan and Egypt on foreign policy had continued after the political change in Sudan, President Mubarak said: That was a form of internal change and it was the Sudanese people who created the current regime. The Sudanese people were the ones who brought the present government into being. It is a legitimate government; we support it and do not work against it. The change of government in Sudan is solely the concern of the Sudanese people. As for foreign policy, we are always in agreement with the legitimate government.

On the differences of opinion among some officials on such political issues as the Camp David agreement and the restoration of relations with Libya, President Mubarak declared: We do not interfere in Sudan's affairs and we do not object to its restoration of relations with Libya. Sudan is an independent country. President Mubarak added: I hereby announce that Egypt is prepared to restore relations with Libya if it abides by the principles of good neighborliness. However, I totally reject the idea of restoring relations if any state places any conditions on this. No one can impose conditions on Egypt in exchange for renewed relations.

As for the Camp David agreement, that accord consists of two papers or two frames of reference. One deals with a solution to the Egyptian-Israeli question, which is over now. We have signed a treaty, recovered our land, and restored diplomatic relations with Israel.

The second part of Camp David concerns a comprehensive solution to the Palestinian issue. There has been some disagreement over the interpretation of Palestinian autonomy in this second part, and the process has been frozen thus far. When Peres presented a solution to the question, he based it on Resolutions 242 and 338, and not on the Camp David accords. The president added: We must be realistic and live in the real world. We are now seeking a solution to this problem.

When asked if Egypt has demanded a role in shaping the political views of Sudan's rulers, the president said: Egypt makes no demands. Sudan has a legitimate government and it is free to do what it wants inside its country. We do not interfere in Sudan's internal affairs. We have said repeatedly that Sudan is independent, that it has its own leaders, that it makes its own decisions, that it is free to form one, two, or several parties, and to promulgate a law covering those parties in the way it sees fit. This concerns Sudan alone, and no state, including Egypt, has the right to interfere.

When asked what his message to the two peoples of the Nile Valley was after the recent meetings, the president declared: We tell the two peoples of the Nile Valley that their destiny is one. Do not fight one another. Agree and uphold the pact of God. This is the only road to prosperity for both peoples and to the easing of their suffering.

Prime Minister on PLO, Arab Issues, Part 2

GF251152 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English
24-25 Oct 85 p 4

["Full text" of interview with Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lufti by Muhammad Mustafa of the *ARAB TIMES* and *AL-SIYASAH* in Cairo; "part two of two" — date not given]

[Text] Question: What kind of programme is the government to present to the People's Council?

Answer: In its programme, which will be presented next month, the government will concentrate on two main topics: the need to abide by the five-year plan and the problem of prices.

Egypt is currently in the fourth year of the five-year plan and we respect this plan and will continue the work of the previous government.

On prices, I think we have to admit that we do have a problem with high prices. Prices are rising at the rate of between 10 and 15 percent a year and limited-income workers are suffering the most from this. Civil servants and pensioners represent about 25 percent of Egypt's population, and they are badly affected because their income is not keeping pace. For example, while prices are rising at the rate of up to 15 per cent a year civil service pay increases average between 8 and 10 percent.

Skilled workers in the private sector are not so badly hit because people require their services and they can just increase their charges.

Question: There have been reports that you were appointed to clamp down on tax evasion and to reorganise the public sector.

Answer: These are rumours without foundation. I did not ask President Mubarak to make me prime minister. If anyone wants to know why he appointed me they should refer to the speech he made when he asked me to form the new government.

We do have economic problems so the government requires an economist who is trusted by the President.

Question: The government is giving greater priority to tourism, which was evident from the formation of the Higher Council for Tourism. What specific plans have you to develop this sector?

Answer: Tourism has been given priority, because the present state of the industry is unacceptable. Egypt has a population of 50 million, but we get only 1.5 million tourists a year. A country like Spain, which has a population of 40 million accommodates 41 million tourists a year.

We have major tourist attractions, with one quarter of the world's ancient monuments, we have a distinctive goeographic location, our weather is temperate throughout the year and, compared with other countries our prices are low. We also have enough hotels now that new ones have been built to cover the shortage. At the last meeting of the Higher Council for Tourism we decided to set up a special fund to improve the effciency of touristic and environmental services and we also discussed plans to encourage Egyptian and foreign investors to invest in new tourism projects.

Question: Are you satisfied with Egypt's educational standards?

Answer: Egypt's education system needs a thorough overhaul. In fact we need to revolutionise the system. We need new school buildings, we have to change the curricula, we need more activities for students and we must start using computers in our universities.

I have asked the education minister and the minister for higher education to make a close study of the situation and start the revolution in the education system.

Question: How do you propose to solve Egypt's housing crisis which has reached dangerous proportions?

Answer: We are also giving this issue priority in our programme. It is a serious and long-standing problem, although previous governments have done their best to cope with it.

We are planning to sell land, with utilities, to the public at reasonable price. We will also be offering for sale building materials including wood, steel and cement. We abandoned plans for new cement plants many years ago, but some plants are being built and we hope to be self-sufficient in cement very soon. So far, we are managing to save $10 million a month on imported cement. Our steel requirements should be covered by a new factory being built in Dukhail, but, of course, we shall have to continue importing wood because we don't have our own forests. The Army is also training workers for the building sector.

We are also considering changes in the housing law, particularly the clauses dealing with relations between tenants and landlords. Because the law does not allow landlords to increase rents, many landlords prefer to sell their apartments instead of renting them. This has increase the housing problem because not everyone can afford to buy.

Our priority will be to build homes for limited-income groups.

Q: Imported food costs Egypt $10 million a day, which shows there are problems in the agriculture sector. What are you going to do about this?

A: We have problems now because agriculture was neglected in the past, when we focussed our attention on industry at the expense of agriculture. But industry cannot be successful without the agriculture sector, because most raw materials needed by factories are agricultural.

We should have used our agricultural exports to raise the hard currency to run our industries, but, unfortunately, this had not been done.

The government is planning to develop new irrigation systems and to set up agricultural cooperatives.

We need to develop our agricultural land at the same rate that our population is increasing, so that we do not have to become more dependent on imported food. Food can be used as a weapon more effectively than oil.

At the moment we import 60 percent of our food, but this situation cannot continue and we have to work towards self-sufficiency.

Q: Would you say your government's programme was more ambitious than those of your predecessors.

A: We have to be ambitious. Islam encourages work and ambition it does not encourage laziness and dependence. We want work and technology and the state should provide the facilities for the people to be educated and to work.

Every citizen, no matter how poor, has the right to wear good clothes and to fulfill his ambitions for higher education. But this cannot be achieved without effort. The mission of our government is to ensure that the people can fulfill their ambitions.

Q: There are calls from the public for controls on government spending. How will you achieve this?

A: The popular concept of control is to cut back on spending. But I have a different idea: Controlling by increasing spending.

For example, if a factory has to cut its production because its machines are old, we can raise [British pounds]100,000 to replace these machines. This will give us returns of millions of pounds so we recover our investment many times.

By guiding spending I hope to ensure that our returns are greater than our original outlay.

Of course, we have to cut back on spending on non-productive items, such as advertisements in newspapers showing state officials. We also have to impose restrictions on the number of overseas trips made by officials.

Q: There have been complaints about the amount of red tape and bureaucracy in government departments. When will the government start on administrative reforms?

A: I am a practical man and don't make announcements until I have studied the situation and ensure that I am able to carry out my plans.

We have launched studies on the financial, economic, and administrative problems of the private sector. Once we have these studies we will make decisions on reforms, particularly departments which deal with the public, such as real estate registration, and the post and tax offices.

But it will be some time before these problems are solved.

'Official Source' Views Reagan UN Address

NC252139 Cairo MENA in Arabic
2045 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 25 Oct (MENA) — An official Egyptian source has stated that Egypt is currently exploring the views of a large number of Arab countries regarding its efforts to achieve peace. In this way it is hoped that near unanimity will be achieved on the moves Egypt and Jordan are making.

In a statement to be published in tomorrow's edition of *AKHBAR AL-YAWM*, the source said that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will visit Amman within the next few days to discuss with King Husayn the available alternatives to any future efforts. He noted that Egypt will hold direct contacts with the PLO after this discussion.

The official source also pointed out that Egypt and certain Arab countries are studying the Middle East issue with complete

realism. They are trying to determine the level of priority which this issue will have in the talks to be held between U.S. President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev in Geneva next month.

Arab circles, the Egyptian source affirmed, are fearful that the Middle East issue may not be given suitable priority because of the specific direction in which the United States is moving. First, the United States does not desire to give the Soviet Union a big role in the Middle East for fear that this might result in a growing Soviet presence and influence in the region. Second, the United States still believes that it is not admissible to impose a settlement from the outside and that there is no alternative to direct negotiations between Israel and the parties concerned.

The source stated that President Reagan's speech at the United Nations has drawn Arab attention because it completely and deliberately ignored any mention of the Middle East. The Soviet Union to date has not indicated that the Middle East problem is of important priority, or if it will be one of the basic conditions for reaching understanding with the United States.

Sudanese Leader Siwar al-Dhahab Arrives in Cairo
NC261001 Cairo MENA in Arabic
0935 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Cairo, 26 Oct (MENA) — General Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, arrived here at 1100 today on his first official visit to Egypt. President Husni Mubarak welcomed the guest at Cairo Airport and accompanied him for a short rest there. They then went to the presidential palace in Al-Qubbah, where the official welcoming ceremony will be held. Afterward, Mubarak and Siwar al-Dhahab will hold their first round of talks.

Sudanese Minister on Defense Treaty With Egypt
NC261737 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Sudanese Defense Minister Brigadier General 'Uthman 'Abdallah has said that Egyptian-Sudanese relations need not be discussed or explained. These ties can neither be touched nor influenced, as they form a single, indivisible artery. The Sudanese defense minister added that the terms of the Egyptian-Sudanese joint defense treaty have been developed [tatwiriha], and that the most important of these modifications will soon be announced in Cairo and Khartoum.

Media Criticize Peres' Peace Proposals
NC251720 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1240 GMT 23 Oct 85

[Hasan Fu'ad commentary: "Peres Proposals and the Distribution of Roles in Israel"]

[Text] For 3 days now the Israeli information media have been acclaiming the proposals contained in Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' speech delivered before the UN General Assembly. In that speech, Peres declared that Israel is ready to end the state of war with Jordan immediately and without preconditions.

Israeli media have described these proposals as a new peace initiative. In fact, they contain no new initiative or stand, nor do they contain any essential addition to the Middle East peace efforts. They are a repetition of the old Yigal Allon plan, which appeared about 15 years ago. This plan died when its author died.

The so-called new peace initiative by Peres lacks any real landmarks or characteristics of its own that distinguish it from the Allon plan. There are only minor differences in the text and terminology.

Even before the emergence of the Allon plan, and since the first days of the state of Israel, Israeli officials have been reiterating the same theme: The Arabs do not want peace and do not want any homeland for the Jews in Palestine; only Israel is striving for peace, yearning for peace, and doing its utmost to achieve peace, and Israeli officials on all levels are ready to meet with Arab officials anywhere, anytime, and with no preconditions.

We have heard this talk from the leaders of the Israeli Labor Party, from David Ben-Gurion to Yigal Allon. The same talk and almost the same words are now being repeated by the present leader of the Labor Party and prime minister, Shim'on Peres, who was a close friend of Ben Gurion and very loyal to his principles. Peres is now reiterating the words of Ben Gurion; namely, that he is ready to meet with King Husayn in Jordan, or in Israel, or anywhere else.

It is worth noting that whenever the Israeli Labor Party submitted peace proposals, the Likud bloc leaders would attack these proposals and accuse the Labor Party officials of endangering Israel's existence. When the Likud bloc came to power at the beginning of 1977, it also submitted proposals which did not differ from those of the Labor Party. Nevertheless, the Labor Party leaders also attacked these proposals and accused the Likud officials of leading the country to a disaster.

At first glance, one might think that the two sides are at loggerheads over the issue of peace and the withdrawal from Israeli occupied Arab territories. In fact, the whole matter is merely a question of the distribution of roles. One side would submit proposals. Then the other side would attack them, describing them as a relinquishment of the so-called historic rights of the state of Israel. The second side would then submit almost identical proposals and the first side would attack them, describing them as a danger to Israel's independence and security.

The issue does not warrant all these maneuvers. As explained by King Husayn in his speech before the PNC in November last year, the issue is simply one of land in exchange for peace. If Israel really desires peace and is enthusiastic about it, then it must declare itself ready to withdraw from all Arab territories occupied in 1967. Israel must also accept the establishment of a Palestinian homeland on these territories without preconditions. When the Arabs recover their land and the Palestinians retrieve their right to establish a homeland on their national soil like all peoples of the world, then peace will automatically be established

in the region. This peace will be permanent and based on justice and respect for the sovereignty and boundaries of all states in the region, above all the state of Israel.

Israel's demand for the modification of borders on the pretext of security and its classification of Palestinians as terrorists or nonterrorists and as former terrorists or current terrorists are all excuses which do not serve real peace. They also do not serve Israel's security. On the contrary, they encourage further acts of violence and terrorism.

PLO Excluded From Talks

NC251647 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1240 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Muhammad Sharaf commentary: "The Way Israel Wants To Liquidate the Palestinian Issue"]

[Text] One wonders why Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres submitted his so-called proposals at the UN General Assembly to establish peace in the Middle East when he was aware that they would be rejected by Jordan, the PLO, and the other parties participating in the peace process. It is true that the United States has welcomed the proposals, but U.S. support for all Israeli policies has become a traditional stance.

It is now a well known fact that Israel is exerting intensive efforts to exclude the PLO from the peace process. All the proposals set forth by the Israeli prime minister are based on this foundations. Another fact that we can deduce from these proposals is that Israel is trying to conclude a peace with the Arab countries, beginning with Jordan, on the basis of a current fait accompli in the region. This fait accompli is represented by Israel's establishment of settlements in major sections of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

No one can understand what the Israeli prime minister means when he talks about demarcation of borders with Jordan, in his proposals. It is impossible to demarcate any borders in view of the current situation. The Israeli prime minister also spoke about UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. As we know, both resolutions provide for the inadmissibility of annexing territory by force. Even the simplest man realizes that Israel does not intend to relinquish land on which it has established settlements, as it has done on the occupied territory. Perhaps the Israeli prime minister wants to raise again the futile argument about differences between the English and French texts of Resolution 242.

What is the reason for Israel's insistent rejection of the idea of convening an international conference to resolve the Middle East issue? The reason is that Israel does not want international guarantees for peace in the Middle East. Israel wants to be left free to do whatever it wants in the region, as it is doing now. The Israeli prime minister's proposals also affirmed Israel's stand rejecting any independent entity for the Palestinian people. Any analysis of these proposals will reveal that Israel wants reconciliation [sulh] with Jordan on the understanding that any unsettled parts of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip will be put under joint Jordanian-Israeli control. At this point the question arises: What is left for the Palestinians? Nothing, except certain administrative posts. It is therefore obvious that Israel wants to liquidate the Palestinian issue. We believe that the Arab leaders are aware of this fact. What are the Arab leaders' true feelings? What are their consciences telling them?

Israeli Intentions Questioned

NC252203 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 1815 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Dawlah Kamal al-Hiqqani commentary]

[Excerpts] If the presentation of initiatives and proposals that give momentum to the Middle East peace process is important, then it is even more important that these proposals be motivated by good and true intentions to realize peace and that they be committed to international legitimacy in the attainment of peace. We say this in light of the proposals which Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres recently announced at the UN General Assembly, proposals which he described as Israel's peace initiative.

Let us go beyond the form of the proposals presented by Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and look at the substance of these 6-point proposals. Despite the proposals' stipulation that talks between Jordan and Israel to achieve peace should begin without preconditions, all the other points listed in these proposals are tantamount to preconditions set by Israel. The first precondition is that the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to the Middle East negotiations should not include PLO members. This precondition also stipulates that the Palestinians who are members of the delegation should be chosen from among those approved by Israel. Israel claims that PLO members are terrorists or, at least, that they encourage terrorism. There is no doubt that this precondition, which contradicts the Israeli proposals' stipulation that there should be no preconditions, basically seeks to exclude the PLO from participating in Middle East peace efforts. This is undertaken despite the fact that the PLO is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and despite the fact that the Palestinian issue is the principal vehicle to any just settlement of the Middle East crisis in all its aspects and dimensions.

This means that when it comes to settling the Palestinian issue, Israel wants to exclude the Palestinian people. Any settlement achieved within this context would therefore be a fragile one, providing an opportunity for terrorism and violence to dominate the region and to increase tension in it.

If the Israeli proposals allow Israel to object to and to interfere in the formation of the other side's delegation to the negotiations, why have they deprived the other side of this right? Why do the proposals not give the Arab side the right to object to and to interfere in the formation of the Israeli side?

This is one point. Another point is that in his proposals Peres said that negotiations should be held on the basis of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. It appears that Israel wants to return once again to the futile arguments to which it had resorted long ago in terms of interpreting Security Council Resolution 242 in a manner that supports its expansionist view and its annexation of the land of others. This argument claims that the original English text of Resolution 242 differs from the French text. As

everyone knows, Resolution 242 stipulates that it is impermissible to occupy [as heard] the land of others by force, and for the aggressor to reap the fruits of his aggression. There is no doubt that this resolution constitutes the basis of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement which stipulates the principle of land for peace.

Whatever the case may be with regard to the Israeli peace proposals presented by Peres to the UN General Assembly, the decisive factor is Israel's intentions. Are these intentions true in their quest for peace? Is Israel really prepared to withdraw from the Arab territories it occupied in 1967? Is Israel still clinging to illusions and claiming that the West Bank and Gaza sector are Israeli territories? The Arab parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict insist on fairness in any political settlement of this conflict. Naturally, this is not a precondition, but a basic principle in any settlement that is intended to be a lasting one. It is inevitable that the Arabs should regain their rights and territories. This is precisely in accordance with international legitimacy, which stipulates that the aggressor should not reap any fruits from his aggression.

Commentary Urges Arab Solidarity To Reach Peace

NC251826 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
1240 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Usamah 'Abd al-Ghani commentary: "The Road to Peace Is Still Fraught With Adversities"]

[Text] Peace in the Middle East can be achieved only through a just solution to the Palestinian issue and through the restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. All endeavors which do not proceed from this basis are bound to fail. The Arabs need to achieve solidarity to attain this objective. It is with this objective in mind that talks took place in Amman yesterday between President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and His Majesty King Husayn. The Arab side began its joint move on the path toward peace with the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. However, recent events in the region have affected this effort to such an extent that all the Arabs have been obliged to address matters more seriously in order to prevent any dispute from halting this move. The national interests of all Arab countries are the same. All face the same challenges and dangers. Indeed, all are the target of the same danger. Therefore, this requires their solidarity and unity.

Arab Egypt calls on the Arabs to consolidate their solidarity now. Since the basis of the problem is the Arab-Israeli conflict, Egypt calls on the Arabs to adopt a united stand on this conflict, a stand that will correct the Israeli and U.S. views vis-a-vis peace. Although the initiative of Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres contained some positive points in its allusion to the importance of convening an international conference and its talk about UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 as a basis for resolving the conflict, it nevertheless ignored the Palestinian issue which is the crux of the dispute. It also disregarded the role of the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The PLO has approved all the UN resolutions concerning the Middle East while Israel has rejected all of them except UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. Israel and the United States make it a condition that the Palestinian representatives to any negotiations should not include any who have links with the PLO.

What is strange is that the Peres initiative and the U.S. Administration's stand stipulate that there should be no preconditions. We adhere to this. Proceeding from this premise then, we believe that the U.S. arms deal to Jordan should not be linked to any conditions. The effects of recent events in the region have not yet dissipated. We believe that these events will continue to affect the atmosphere in the region for some time. However, what is a serious development is that the U.S.-Israeli escalation against the PLO should be accompanied by an intensification of the Arab blockade of the PLO. Arab Egypt emphasizes that it is illusionary to believe that the Middle East crisis can be resolved without PLO participation. Therefore, Egypt believes that a united Arab stand marks the inevitable beginning for the peace process to forge ahead, especially since the road remains fraught with adversities.

King Husayn Arrives for Talks, Departs 26 Oct

JN261850 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan arrived in Baghdad at noon today on an official visit to the country. President Saddam Husayn led those who received him. He embraced his guest upon descent from the plane and congratulated him on his safe arrival.

President Saddam Husayn also embraced Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and Royal Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah. Then His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal embraced 'Izzat Ibrahim, RCC vice chairman, and Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister. He then shook hands with RCC members, the National Assembly speaker, the head of the president's office, ministers, officials, and the Jordanian Embassy staff in Baghdad. Following a brief rest, President Saddam Husayn and his guest His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal exchanged cordial talks. President Saddam Husayn accompanied his guest in an official motorcade to his place of residence.

The Iraqi side led by President Saddam Husayn and the Jordanian side led by His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal held a round of talks attended on the Iraqi side by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Ahmad Husayn, head of the president's office; the president's secretary; and the Iraqi ambassador in Amman.

It was attended on the Jordanian side by Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Royal Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, and the Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad. Talks dealt with the strong relations between the two fraternal countries and ways to promote them in all fields. The two leaders also reviewed the Arab situation and recent developments and contacts.

Both sides agreed on the need to promote joint Arab action to confront dangers and threats to Arab security, with the aim of regaining Arab rights, particularly the rights of the Palestinian Arab people. They also reviewed the situation on the Arab homeland's eastern flank, the continuous Iranian aggression on Iraq, and Iraq's steps to repulse the aggressors until they accept a just peace.

President Saddam Husayn hosted a luncheon banquet in honor of his guest His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal, which was attended by members of both sides.

His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan left Baghdad this evening at the end of a brief visit to the country. President Saddam Husayn led those who saw off his majesty.

At the plane's ramp President Saddam Husayn embraced His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal, wishing him safe arrival. Taking part in seeing the king off were 'Izzat Ibrahim, RCC vice chairman; RCC members; the head of the president's office; and ministers.

Communiques Issued on Latest War Operations

27-28 Oct Raids on Iran

JN281116 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1032 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Communique No 2,002 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 28 October 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. O vultures follow us to the battlefield, O vultures follow us to the battlefield. Glorious Iraqis, the pride of all honest men and the bastion that defends all genuine Arabs, the longer the round and the greater the heat of the war that the demented and the suspect in Iran had wanted intensifies, the more the noble men vie with one another on the battlefield to destroy the arrogance and conceit of the expansionist aggressors. This is the description one can give to your hero Air Force. They are noble men who have faith in God and in their people's right to live in freedom, security, sovereignty, and honor. On this day, and after the war has entered its fifth year, the noble men prove that they can cope with the long round more than any others. To reaffirm this, to defend great Iraq's right and the Arab nation's honor and security, and to achieve honorable peace, the hawks of the air once again rose from their dens and left for vital targets deep inside Iranian territory, transforming them into flaming ashes.

The Air Force attacked the following targets:

1. The Khark Island facilities.

2. The Bid Boland station for pressurizing gas.

3. The Ramhormoz fuel pumping station.

4. The (Bagh-e Male) fuel pumping station.

5. The (Bal Babah) fuel pumping station.

The raids took place at 1110 [0810 GMT] today. All our formations returned safely to the homeland, protected by God and the prayers of the glorious Iraqis. May God be blessed. God is great. Let the lowly be spurned.

[Dated] 28 October 1985

26-27 Oct Operations

JN271726 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Communique No 2,001 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 27 October 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our heroic Armed Forces are continuing their heroic fight in all the operational sectors with the aim of inflicting the gravest possible losses on the remnants of the iranian tyrant ruling clique.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our brave helicopter pilots carried out bold raids on enemy personnel positions, pouring their fire on them and destroying several troop concentrations in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector. Having implemented their mission, our pilots returned to base, safe and triumphant.

2. An enemy force attempted to advance toward our positions in the heroic I Army Corps northern sector, but our men confronted the force, killing 15 enemy troops. The rest of the force fled, pursued by our artillery fire. Elsewhere in the same sector, an enemy group attempted to advance toward our positions, but our hero fighters confronted the group and forced its members to flee.

3. One of our heroic patrols brought from the East Tigris VI Army Corps sector a raft, a 60-mm mortar, two Kalashnikov rifles, and a GC rifle which had been abandoned by the enemy who fled before our brave soldiers. Elsewhere in the same sector, one enemy observation post and one ammunition dump were destroyed. Flames were seen rising from them.

4. In the II Army Corps central sector, one of our forward units opened effective fire on enemy positions, destroying three bunkers and killing all occupants. Our forces also destroyed three enemy positions and killed all those inside.

5. One heavy machinegun was destroyed and those manning it were killed in the East Basra III Army Corps sector. One launcher was destroyed in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector and one infantry position was destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

6. The forces of the charlatan clique shelled Khurmal and Al-'Uzayr with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 27 October 1985

Khark Hit 26 Oct

JN261808 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Communique No 2,000 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 26 October 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Today's events are similar to those of yesterday, always affirming to Iran's backward rulers that battles are not won by hollow prattle stemming from their ignorance of the facts governing the conflict. These events confirm that victory has been decided in favor of Iraq and its sons once and for all. The enemies will only reap bitter defeat, God willing.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. So that the rascal Khomeyniites may realize that we will puruse them at all times, disturbing their sleep and destroying their economic targets and scientific equipment which they use for aggression, and in order to assure them that Iraq will not stop hammering their heads unless they utter words of peace, our heroic hawks carried out the following missions:

a. At 2000 [1700 GMT] our brave air hawks launched a raid against a large maritime target near the Iranian coast, scoring an accurate and effective hit.

b. At 1030 [0730 GMT] today, our Air Force planes directed an accurate and effective strike on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast.

c. At 1140 [0840 GMT] today, our able Air Force planes launched a bold, successful raid on the coastal radar site and the telecommunications station in Khvor Maleh and destroyed its targets.

d. In order to keep the enemy's oil installations destroyed and incapacitated, our able planes launched a successful raid on Khark Island at 1438 [1138 GMT] today.

After carrying out all these missions and pounding their targets with their renowned courage, our bold air hawks returned safely and triumphantly under God's protection.

2. Our able helicopters carried out 10 missions against enemy units opposite our units in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector.

Directing severe strikes, they managed to inflict losses on the enemy soldiers and destroyed three boats and a hideout. Our helicopters returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. One of our forward units in the northern sector of operations of the V Army Corps directed an effective strike using tanks against enemy positions opposite our units, destroying six infantry positions and killing all occupants.

One of our patrols operating in the same sector discovered arms and a quantity of hardware in the no-man's land left by the enemy in previous battles.

4. Two enemy gunboats were destroyed in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector.

5. Three stockpiles of hardware were burned and a personnel shelter was destroyed in the East Basra III Army Corps sector. An enemy vehicle and a hovercraft were burned in the East Tigris VI Army Corps sector.

6. Four infantry positions were destroyed and one stockpile of hardware was burned in the Central II Army Corps sector. One excavator and one infantry position were destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

7. The forces of tyranny and aggression shelled Al-'Uzayr and the suburbs of Mandali with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 26 October 1985

Oil Fields Raided

JN251744 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Communique No 1,999 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 25 October 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our Armed Forces are daily increasing in number and equipment, and the morale and efficiency of our men are also being heightened daily. These Armed Forces have every right and ability to destroy the Khomeyniite remnants and their evil intentions at any time and place.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. O glorious Iraqis, it is a glad new tiding. Here are your zealous sons fulfilling the pledge they made to themselves. They are the brave eagles of the air who vowed to keep the resources of the criminal Iranian regime a target of their bold raids so that this despotic clique will be deprived of any means used to prolong the war. In implementation of the decision of the people and their wise leadership and in fulfillment of the pledge, our hero eagles launched three devastating new raids as follows:

a. A violent raid on Khark Island at 1538 [1238 GMT] today.

b. A devastating raid on the Nowruz oil field at 1543 today.

c. A devastating raid on the Ardeshir oil field also at 1543 today.

After carrying out their raids with their well-known accuracy and courage, our heroic eagles returned with their aircraft both safe and triumphant. Praised be God, supporter of the faithful.

2. In brave assualts launched against the enemy remnants opposite our units in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector, the cavaliers of our helicopter gunships scored accurate and direct hits against their targets in 11 combat missions. They then returned safely to base.

3. A heroic force from our units in the East Maysan IV Army Corps sector carried out a bold raid on enemy positions opposite our positions, forcing the enemy remnants to flee in panic and confusion. The force destroyed the enemy positions and managed through good coordination to direct intensive artillery and mortar strikes against enemy positions deep inside their territory, inflicting large losses.

Enemy ambulances were seen evacuating their losses. The force returned to base both safe and triumphant, praise be to God. May God bless you, men of the heroic IV Army Corps.

4. As a result of our artillery shelling against the enemy positions opposite our units in the I Army Corps northern sector, it has been confirmed that the enemy sustained human losses amounting to 63 dead and many others wounded.

5. In intensive and concentrated strikes our capable artillery in the East Basra III Army Corps sector delivered against the enemy positions, two infantry positions were destroyed and their occupants killed. Two ammunition dumps were also destroyed.

6. One tubular launcher was destroyed and set on fire and one ammunition dump was destroyed in the East Tigris VI Army Corps sector.

7. Fleeing the domination of the despotic clique ruling in Tehran, fresh groups of Iranian soldiers sought refuge with our forward units at the battlefront. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

8. The clique of tyranny and backwardness shelled Al-'Uzayr and Al-Shihabi with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 25 October 1985

Military Spokesman Denies Loss of Aircraft

JN251142 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1127 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Oct (INA) — Iraq today denied Iranian claims that an Iraqi aircraft was shot down over the Hawr al-Hawizah sector of operations. A military spokesman told INA that these reports are baseless and that the only thing that took place in the past 2 days had been minor battles between floating positions in the Hawr waters, as a result of which the Iranians sustained losses in life. He added that the situation is in favor of the Iraqi forces, which completely control the area. The spokesman said that no battles took place between Iraqi and Iranian forces on dry land. The spokesman concluded by saying that these ridiculous exaggerations aim at boosting the low morale of the Iranian forces. They are part of the many lies the Iranian people are accustomed to hearing from their government, lies which are no sooner made than exposed by events.

Further Reportage on Ba'th, Sudanese Party Talks

Joint Communique Issued

JN270758 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 2000 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] The talks between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Sudanese Democratic Unionist Party ended in Baghdad this evening. The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party group was headed by Comrade Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the National command, and the Sudanese Democratic Unionist Party was headed by its leader, Shaykh Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani.

The two sides issued a joint communique in which they expressed satisfaction with their developing struggle relations and called on all Arab countries to adhere in word and spirit to the Arab League Charter, the Arab collective defense pact, economic cooperation, and the implementation of their clauses. They also urged the Arab countries to implement the resolutions of the Fes summit of 1982 and the Casablanca emergency summit and to regard any material or moral support for the Iranian regime as encouragement for its continuing aggression against Iraq and a flagrant violation of the principles of united Arab struggle.

The parties urged Iran to respond without any conditions to the calls of world public opinion and international and regional organizations, especially the Islamic Conferenc in Jeddah and the two sessions of the popular Islamic conference in Baghdad in 1983 and 1985. They denounced conspiratorial methods and designs aimed at harming the Arab nation's rights and interests.

The two parties condemned the U.S.-backed Zionist acts of piracy against the PLO headquarters and Tunisia. They also condemned the U.S. planes' kidnapping of the Egyptian civilian plane, regarding it as an example of official international terrorism that falls within the framework of the policy of disregarding the Arab nation, destroying its stability, and harming its national sovereignty.

The two sides called on the Arab governments, masses, and forces to extend real support for the Palestinian people's struggle under their sole legitimate representative, the PLO, and its leader, Yasir 'Arafat, to preserve the unity of the organization and to reject any attempt to contain, fragment, or negatively affect Palestinian decisionmaking. The two parties expressed hope that the disputing parties in Lebanon will quickly end their fighting and adhere to the unity and Arabism of Lebanon. They renewed their support for the Eritrean Arab people's struggle to achieve self-determination. They affirmed their joint efforts to thwart any attempt to harm Sudanese national unity. They welcomed all steps that will bolster the relations of brotherhood and cooperation between the fraternal Iraqi and Sudanese peoples and improve the interaction of their popular and democratic movements.

The two sides reviewed bilateral relations of struggle on the Arab, national, and international levels; their role in achieving the Arab nation's objectives; the latest developments in the Iranian aggression against Iraq; and the racist conspiracies aimed at harming Sudan. They also reviewed the current Arab situation and issues of mutual interest.

Sudanese Depart

JN271150 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1110 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Oct (INA) — Muhammad 'Uthman al-Mirghani, leader of the Sudanese Democratic Unionist Party and spiritual leader of the Al-Khatmiyah Islamic sect, and his delegation left Baghdad for home today at the end of a visit to Iraq.

Al-Mirghani described his talks with the Iraqi party and state officials as well as the joint communique on these talks as having expressed the two sides' identical viewpoints regarding the fateful pan-Arab issues and the sincere and firm desire to bolster relations between the two parties and attain the Arab nation's national objectives. He stressed his party's support for Iraq against the Iranian aggression because it is waging a battle in defense of rights, lands, and sovereignty.

Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; 'Abdallah Fadil, minister of awqaf and religious affairs; and the Sudanese ambassador in Baghdad saw him off.

Trade Committee With Cuba Starts Meetings

JN271409 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1250 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Oct (INA) — The sixth session of the Iraqi-Cuban joint committee for trade, economic, and technical cooperation started here this morning. The committee will discuss bilateral trade, the means to promote cooperation in exchanging expertise, and training staff in various spheres, particularly health and agriculture.

Two subcommittees were formed as a result of the meetings of the joint committee. The first will discuss the trade and financial topics while the second will discuss economic and financial issues.

The Iraqi side to the meetings was led by Trade Ministry Under Secretary Dr Qubays Sa'id 'Abd al-Fattah while the Cuban side was led by Lester Rodriguez, vice chairman of the state committee for economic cooperation [title as received].

The Iraqi-Cuban joint committee held its fifth session in Havana in October of last year.

Saddam Husayn Receives Moroccan, UAE Envoys

JN251441 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1343 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Oct (INA) — President Saddam Husayn received two personal envoys from his brother His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco and his brother UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al-Nuhayyan this morning.

The two envoys, Ahmed Reda Guedira, adviser to His Majesty King Hassan II, and Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, conveyed a verbal message to President Saddam Husayn dealing with the work of the Arab committee formed by the recent Arab Casablanca summit to clear the Arab atmosphere.

Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the president's secretary attended the meeting.

Tariq 'Aziz Meets Sierra Leonean Minister

JN271812 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1740 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Oct (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met here today with Augustine Stevens, Sierra Leonean minister of state for foreign affairs, who is currently visiting Iraq. The two sides reviewed bilateral relations and issues of common interest.

Jordanian Energy Minister Ends 3-Day Visit

JN260806 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0740 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Baghdad, 26 Oct (INA) — Hisham al-Khatib, Jordanian minister of energy and mineral wealth, left Baghdad for home at dawn today after leading a delegation on a 3-day visit to Iraq. Al-Khatib held talks with Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi al-'Uraybi on ways to promote cooperation in oil industry and establish joint projects.

'Arafat Arrives in Amman for Talks With Husayn

JN281250 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Excerpt] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Amman this morning. He is accompanied by Fatah Central Committee member Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf]. Hazim Nusaybah, minister of state for Prime Ministry Affairs, and Jordanian and Palestinian officials welcomed them at the airport.

King Husayn will receive Yasir 'Arafat this afternoon in an atmosphere which is not devoid of differences of opinion on various developments that the region recently witnessed. King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat are expected to reassess the entire range of Jordanian-Palestinian relations. This is what our correspondent in Amman Fu'ad Na'im will brief us about:

[Begin Na'im recording] Talks between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat will begin in Amman later today. The two sides will reassess their joint move in light of recent developments in the international and Arab arenas.

Jordanian and Palestinian sources say that the talks, despite their importance, will not deal with the essence of the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement, which the two sides had reaffirmed that they abide by.

Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, told our radio that what is needed now is a comprehensive study of all the gaps, their causes, and their effects on the joint policy. However, he added, these gaps must not affect the Jordanian-Palestinian march which was brought to life as a result of a common concept. Abu Jihad stressed that the two sides are ready to tackle the situation in an objective manner and with insistence on mapping guidelines for the future.

On the fate of the program of joint moves, particularly the project of opening a preliminary dialogue between the U.S. Administration and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, Abu Jihad said that the U.S. support for the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunis and the postponement of discussion of the weapons deal for Jordan to 1 March 1986 constitute a new change in Washington's stand which dictates a reassessment of the role the U.S. Administration may assume in the region. [end recording]

Al-Khatib Statement on Mideast Peace Process

Joint Agreement 'Not Dead'

GF271133 Doha QNA in Arabic 1027 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, 27 Oct (QNA)— Jordanian Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib has said that the 10 February agreement between the Jordanian Government and the PLO is not dead.

In a statement published today in the Kuwaiti paper *AL-SIYASAH*, Al-Khatib said that a round of [talks to] assess the Jordanian-Palestinian moves will be held so as to study the latest developments.

Asked about reports on the abrogation of the 10 February agreement, the Jordanian minister reaffirmed that such an action will not serve the movement toward peace in the area, and that Jordan is proceeding ahead on the bases agreed upon in the agreement.

Direct Negotiations Rejected

JN271216 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib has said that statements were made recently by U.S. and Israeli officials suggesting that a change had begun to take place in the Jordanian stand toward direct negotiations with Israel. He added: It concerns us at this time in particular to emphasize that Jordan categorically rejects direct negotiations or partial or separate settlements with Israel. We also emphasize that an international conference attended by all parties concerned, including the PLO, in addition to the UN Security Council permanent member-states, in order to implement Resolution No 242 is the only way to reach a peaceful, just, and comprehensive settlement of the Palestine question.

King Husayn Returns From 'Working Visit' to Iraq

JN262012 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] A summit meeting was held in Baghdad this afternoon between His Majesty King Husayn and his brother His Excellency Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. This took place during the working visit his majesty paid to Baghdad today which lasted several hours.

The Jordanian side led by His Majesty King Husayn and the Iraqi side led by his Excellency President Saddam Husayn held a meeting dealing with a number of international, Arab, and bilateral topics. The two leaders reviewed the Arab situation and efforts being exerted to bolster Arab solidarity on solid bases of understanding and brotherhood through settling the problems existing among a number of Arab countries and adhering to principles of Arab collective action in fulfillment of the Arab nation's supreme interests and in preservation of the Arab nation's factors of cohesion and progress.

The two leaders also reviewed recent developments in the Arab and international arenas in general and those relating to the Palestine question in particular. The two Arab leaders expressed their satisfaction with the course of bilsteral relations and affirmed their eagerness to widen their scope in a way beneficial to the two fraternal Arab countries.

The meeting was attended on the Jordanian side by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, and the Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad. It was attended on the Iraqi side by Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister; Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Ahmad Husayn, head of the president's office; and the Iraqi ambassador in Amman.

His Majesty King Husayn returned home this evening. He was received by His Highness Prince Hasan, the crown prince; His Highness Prince Ra'd ibn Zayd, the chief chamberlain; Raja'i al-Dajani, secretary general of the Royal Hashemite Court; and the chief of staff.

His majesty was received and seen off at Baghdad airport by His Excellency President Saddam Husayn; 'Izzat Ibrahim, vice president; Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister; RCC members; and ministers.

King To Deliver 'Important' Speech 2 Nov

JN270650 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 27 Oct 85 p 1

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn will open the third ordinary session of the Jordanian parliament on Saturday. His majesty will deliver an important and comprehensive pan-Arab speech in which he will talk about the latest developments on the Arab and international levels.

Al-Rifa'i Briefs Ministers on Recent Tours, Talks

JN271856 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] The Council of Ministers held a session this evening under Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, who briefed the Council on results of the second round of the Jordanian-Syrian talks held in Riyadh last week within the framework of the committee entrusted to clear the Arab atmosphere, as well as His Excellency Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's visit to Amman last Thursday and his meeting with His Majesty King Husayn. He also reviewed the results of His Majesty King Husayn's visit to Baghdad yesterday and his consultations with His Excellency Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

The prime minister affirmed that Jordan's stand during these talks and consultations was based on the pan-Arab position worked out by His Majesty King Husayn to promote and strengthen Arab solidarity with all the Arab brothers in order to achieve a unified Arab position and to deal with all Arab causes on the basis of the higher pan-Arab interest.

He also reiterated Jordan's clear, frank position on the Middle East crisis on the basis of efforts to achieve a peaceful, just, and commprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict within the framework of an international conference attended by all the parties to the dispute, as well as by the five permanent UN Security Council members.

AL-BAYAN: Changes in Cabinet Reportedly Imminent

GF251606 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 24 Oct 85 p 1

[Dispatch from London]

[Text] *AL-BAYAN* has learned that Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i will make some cabinet changes. An Arab diplomatic source in London stressed to *AL-BAYAN* that these changes will be made in light of recent regional developments, especially the deterioration in relations between Jordan and the PLO following British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe's refusal to meet the Palestinian side of the joint delegation. It was learned that these changes will concern Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri.

Newspapers Publicize Syrian President's Speech

JN271017 [Editorial Report] All Jordanian dailies on 27 October carry 400-500-word factual reports, datelined REUTER or QNA, on Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's 26 October speech to Arab-American parliamentarians. *SAWT AL-SHA'B* is the only daily which publishes a picture of the Syrian president on its front page with a report captioned in a banner headline: "Opening the Arab-American parliamentarians conference, President al-Asad says: Israel will not fulfill its dreams of expansion and hegemony by sowing sedition among the Arabs."

AL-DUSTUR frontpages a similar REUTER-datelined report without Al-Asad's picture under the following caption: "Al-Asad: Israel is trying to sow sedition among the Arabs and its call for secure borders is characterized by foolishness and hostility."

AL-RA'Y carries on page 21 a report on Al-Asad's speech datelined QNA under the headline: "Al-Asad: Israel is the one which dictates preconditions by its occupation of Arab territory and violation of international law."

The *JORDAN TIMES* in English also frontpages a REUTER-datelined report on Al-Asad's speech under the caption: "Al-Asad: Israel wants Arab capitulation."

All reports highlight the Syrian president's remarks on Israel's peace offer and the situation in both Lebanon and Egypt. None of them offers any comment.

Ilyas Frayj, Hanna Sanyurah Arrive for Talks

JN260858 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 26 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] Amman — QNA — Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj arrived here yesterday on a visit to Jordan that will last several days. He will hold talks with Jordanian officials on developments in the occupied territory. Frayj will also discuss with Occupied Territory Ministry officials financial aid to Bethlehem municipality to cover the costs of services there. Hanna Sanyurah, editor of the paper *AL-FAJR*, also arrived in Amman to hold talks with Jordanian officials on developments in the occupied territory and the Arab arena.

Reportage on Kuwaiti Information Minister's Visit

Meets Al-Rifa'i, Al-Khatib

JN271312 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i today received Shaykh Nasir Muhammad al-Ahmad, minister of information in

fraternal Kuwait. During the meeting, which was attended by Information Minister Muhammad al-Khatib and the Kuwaiti ambassador in Amman, they discussed relations between the two fraternal countries in all fields and ways to bolster and promote them.

Seen Off by Al-Khatib

JN271858 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwaiti Information Minister Shaykh Nasir Muhammad al-Ahmad left Amman this evening. He was seen off at the airport by the information minister.

PRC Minister Arrives for Economic Talks

JN261447 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Amman — Qin Zhongda, PRC minister of chemical industry and head of the PRC side to meetings of the joint Sino-Jordanian committee for economic, trade, and technical cooperation, arrived in Amman today. The committee will begin its meetings in Amman tomorrow. He was received at the airport by Dr 'Abdallah al-Nusur, minister of planning; the Jordanian ambassador in Beijing; and the PRC ambassador in Amman.

During its meetings in which the Jordanian side will be led by the planning minister, the committee will discuss bilateral economic, trade, and technical cooperation, as well as ways to support and bolster this cooperation and to promote these relations.

Meetings Begin

JN271630 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1444 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Amman, 27 Oct (PETRA) — The first session of meetings of the joint Jordanian-PRC committee for economic, trade, and technical cooperation was held at the Planning Ministry today under Planning Minister Dr 'Abdallah al-Nusur and PRC Minister of Chemical Industry Qin Zhongda.

At the outset of the meeting Dr al-Nusur welcomed Qin and the accompanying delegation. He noted the importance of convening this meeting, a meeting which comes as a result of His Majesty King Husayn's visit to the PRC in 1983 which led to the bolstering of ties of friendship between the two countries and the signing of an agreement forming the committee.

Dr al-Nusur hailed trade and economic relations between the two countries, which witnessed remarkable progress during the last 3 years. He stressed the need for agreement and cooperation during the last 3 years. He stressed the need for agreement and cooperation with the aim of increasing trade between the two countries and increasing the quantity of Jordanian exports, in terms of phosphates, fertilizers, and potash, to the PRC, in addition to studying establishing joint ventures between the two countries. He also showed the importance of bolstering cultural, technical, and scientific cooperation and exchanging expertise in all fields. He hailed the agreement recently signed between the two countries regarding the establishment of the Al-Hasan Sports City in Irbid.

The planning minister reviewed the various dimensions of economic and social development in Jordan, as well as Jordan's economic and trade open door policy and its policy of international cooperation. He noted the importance of cooperation between Jordan and the PRC to achieve more of the long-range development objectives between the two countries.

Qin Zhongda affirmed that these talks will contibute to promoting bilateral relations and expanding bilateral cooperation. He lauded the policy which the Jordanian Government is adopting under His Majesty King Husayn to increase and bolster cooperation in all fields between Jordan and the PRC.

The second session of talks was agreed to be held tomorrow to complete discussing issues relating to trade and economic and technical exchange and Jordanian proposals in this respect. The meeting was attended by members of the Jordanian and PRC delegations to the committee.

W. Banker Sentenced to Death for Land Sale

JN271231 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 27 Oct 85 p 24

[Text] Amman — PETRA — The martial administrator has endorsed the martial court's verdict which convicted Tawfiq Muhammad 'Abd Hammad from the village of Badu in the Jerusalem district of selling real estate to the enemy, sentenced him to death by hanging, placed his movable and immovable funds at the government's disposal, and considered the sale null and void.

SAWT AL-SHA'B Analyzes Mideast Issue, Solution

JN251100 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 25 Oct 85 p 1

[Editorial: "On This Occasion"]

[Text] As the cause of this region represents pan-Arab life, our future, and fate, the solution to this cause, whether political or nonpolitical, is one and the some. Any partitioning of the one cause will be at the expense of life, future, and fate.

President Mubarak's presence in Amman as well as Egypt's approach to the essence of the cause after every shakeup and through every door which the Arabs open in the wall of estrangement are in themselves an abortion of the conspiracy of partitioning both the cause and its solutions. The normalization of [Egypt- Israel] relations and the agreements have ended. All that is left is the skeleton of Camp David. Likewise, the halo over the U.S. partner and ally has receded, leaving rage instead.

Hence, the desired solution is the Palestinian-Syrian- Lebanese-Jordanian-Egyptian solution; otherwise, it will be a conpiracy.

The Zionized groups in Europe and the United States are attempting to twist Jordan's arm using the arms deal. This is

beyond their reach because weapons are commodities while political action is pan-Arab action.

The Zionized groups present Jordan with two threatening alternatives on the sideline of the peace that Shim'on Peres proposed in New York. The first alternative is that Jordan accepts Peres' peace; the second is that Ar'iel Sharon's peace will be imposed on Jordan. Both alternatives are rejected. Shim'on Peres does not own his peace for internal reasons and, consequently, Peres is presenting mere talk, not actual peace. Moreover, Sharon tested his peace in Lebanon, where his blood was shed on the rock of the Lebanese struggle.

Jordan's arm cannot be twisted. Threatening Jordan is useless so long as Jordan moves while leaning on its nation and in accordance with its supreme interests. The rejection of the U.S. arms deal and imposing political conditions or the threatening Zionist alternatives in terms of Peres' or Sharon's peace are all taken into consideration and cannot be accepted through diplomacy at a time when they are rejected in principle.

We and the region are standing before serious developments. There is no outlet but a single Arab stand that regains this region's weight, size, and pan-Arab forces. The beginning is good, and what has been achieved so far in Jeddah and Riyadh is a good omen.

AL-DUSTUR on Arms Deal, Peace Process in Area

JN260845 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 26 Oct 85 pp 1, 22

[Editorial: "Arms and Peace in the Middle East"]

[Text] The U.S. Congress' stand on the arms deal which President Reagan's administration suggested to Jordan reminds us of the general stand adopted by U.S. legislators vis-a-vis supplying the Arab countries with modern sophisticiated weapons. It is clear that the Zionist lobby is capable of imposing its hegemony over the Congress and of placing various obstacles to deals suggested by the U.S. Administration.

We in Jordan had no illusions about surmounting the obstacles placed by the Zionist lobby in the face of the arms deal suggested by President Reagan — the deal which was negotiated a long time ago and on which President Reagan reiterated his overt commitment to implement.

What is surprising is that the obstacles placed by the Congress this time came through the peace process presented by Jordan itself. The political significance of this matter is above all the obstacles which Congress placed before the fulfilling of Jordan's legitimate defense needs. Linking implementation of this deal now to the conditions set by Congress simply means not just postponing the deal but canceling it.

Jordan, which rejects the Congress' logic from the start, has not hesitated to tell the entire world that it will not enter unilateral negotiations with Israel and that it adheres to the formula of an international conference with enough seats for the other parties concerned with the conflict in the area. The last time Jordan announced this stand was in His Majesty King Husayn's statement the day before yesterday in response to a question on the Israeli prime minister's UN speech.

Therefore, postponing the arms deal to us means that Jordan's legitimate defense needs are of no concern to the U.S. Congress and that the commitment by the U.S. President in this regard is also not of concern to the congressmen, who are not worried about maintaining Jordan-U.S. relations in particular and U.S.-Arab relations in general.

We will not discuss the consequences of such a serious measure by the Congress regarding its effect on U.S. credibility and relations between the two countries. In his statement yesterday [as published], King Husayn predicted these consequences. We also will not discuss the effects of this measure on the search for peace in the region after it has been categorically proved that the peace which we seek is something other than the peace which the Israeli Congress wants to impose.

The message entailed in this U.S. Congress' stand is in fact addressed to all the Arab countries and to moderation in particular. All the Arabs should learn from this lesson. The Arabs realize their lack of international weight as a result of their division and fragmentation, which have caused them unlimited harm.

As we persistently call on the Arabs to be aware of the serious and tangible retreat that has occurred in their position in the world, we believe that the only way to stop this retreat is by sticking to one of the most important available weapons — the weapon of unity and solidarity in the face of all antagonists and enemies.

SAWT AL-SHA'B Comments on Terrorism, Arms Sales

JN260855 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 26 Oct 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Types of Terrorism"]

[Text] As events have shown, the world has come to know that there are varieties of terrorism: There is the prohibited, extremely abhorrent Palestinian terror; the beautiful, moral, and forgivable terror carried out by F-16's; and the approved and even justified Israeli terror.

According to the U.S. standpoint, terrorism is rejected or approved depending on its source. Therefore, the savage Israeli violation of Tunisia's dignity and sovereignty is not terrorism. Nor was the hijacking of the Egyptian civilian plane. Craxi may resign and his government may fall; he refused to succumb to this beautiful terrorism.

Moreover, peace in the Middle East must be modeled after the cowboys and in accordance with the terms imposed by the pro-Israel members of Congress who limit the amount of Jordanian weapons, define the way the Jordanians should carry their rifles, and perhaps give instructions as to how the Arab headdress should be worn. Otherwise, how can we explain the pro-Israel Congress members' refusal to approve the arms sale to Jordan

unless it begins negotiations with Israel? Negotiations? Which side is rejecting the international conference? Is it the Arabs or Israel?

We believe that the Israel supporters in Congress are ignorant of the current realities in the Middle East. They do not know that the Arabs are ready for peace; that Israel is rejecting peace; that the recent terrorist operations were launched by Israel and the United States to force the Arabs to go back on their courageous, breathtaking peaceful steps; and that when the Arabs moved ahead to play the peace game, the Israelis were chagrined and retreated to the previous Arab position, thus becoming, together with their supporters, the terrorist side.

Be that as it may, and despite the material terrorism of the F-16's and the psychological terrorism of the pro-Israel members of Congress, we will continue to call for peace and an international conference in which all parties concerned will participate until honorable, just peace is realized — peace that will be realized among the strong. Therefore, we will continue to look for sophisticated and modern weapons even if such weapons are not American.

AL-RA'Y Defends Response to Peres' Offer

JN260941 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 26 Oct 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Jordan and Its Press Are One Hand"]

[Text] Shamir, who yesterday reiterated his rejection of an international conference, did not hesitate to criticize Jordan under the pretext that it has not taken one step toward peace in response to Peres' proposals. At the same time, Israel's propaganda organs said that Israel is awaiting a reply to these proposals. These organs also accused the Jordanian papers of adopting a negative stand toward these proposals. This Israeli policy of arranging and redistributing roles has never changed. The Israeli prime minister hints at the possibility of thinking about an international participation while his vice prime minister opposes him. After all this, they want Jordan to take a step toward proposals that are ambigious and unstable even to the Israeli Government.

It suffices to recall that His Majesty King Husayn revealed the big gap between the Jordanian and Israeli stands toward these proposals, particularly with regard to unilateral talks, which Jordan rejects. The Jordanian papers also brought Peres' proposals into focus and at the same time condemned U.S. blackmail which linked the arms deal requested by Jordan to separate talks which the United States wants to push Jordan into with Israel. Therefore, the Israeli propaganda organs accused our papers of adopting a negative stand, as if these papers cannot express an opinion and should ignore their pan-Arab responsibilities, burn incense for Peres and his ambigious and contradictory proposals, and close their eyes to U.S. blackmail which shows insult and blind bias.

Israel should understand that Jordan is proud of its press and that all of us in this country are one hand. We work together to achieve a real peace. We also do not hesitate to assess realities in an objective and brave way regardless of who might be pleased or displeased.

Soviet, Iranian Charges Discuss Kidnapped Soviets

NC261256 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuriy Suslikov today visited the Iranian Embassy and met with Charge d'Affaires Mahmoud Nourani. They discussed the issue of the kidnapped Soviet diplomats.

Iranian Charge: 'Secret Services' Kidnapped Soviets

NC271642 Paris AFP in English 1612 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Beirut, Oct 27 (AFP) — The Iranian charge d'affaires here said the kidnap of four Soviet Embassy [as received] here on September 30 was part of "a struggle between international secret services," and that no "militant" Moslem organisation was involved.

The four were snatched from their car as they were driving in West Beirut. Two days after the kidnapping one of them, Consular Secretary Arkadiy Katakov, was found slain.

Iranian Charge d'Affaires Mahmoud Nourani said in a statement to Lebanese newspapers that a three-man embassy delegation that had been investigating the kidnap had come to "no positive result" as to the whereabouts of the hostages.

"However, the Soviet hostages are not being held by militant Islamic groups," Mr Nurani said, without elaborating.

The kidnapping was claimed by the Islamic Liberation Organisation (ILO) which demanded that the Soviet Union put pressure on Syria to stop pro-Syrian militia fighting Sunni Fundamentalist Moslems in Tripoli.

A ceasefire has since been introduced in Tripoli, but there has been no further news of the three remaining hostages.

The charge d'affaires said that the kidnapping would not serve the "Islamic situation or the patriotic situation in this country."

Iran investigated the kidnapping following "a request from the Soviet Union, with whom we are anxious to have good relations," he said.

Suslikov, Security Committee Discuss Soviets

NC281227 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] A new development has taken place in the issue of the kidnapped Soviet diplomats. Members of West Beirut's Coordination Security Committee met with Yuriy Suslikov, the Soviet charge d'affaires in Beirut, this morning. The committee members and the Soviet official discussed the circumstances surrounding the kidnapping of the Soviet diplomats.

At the end of the meeting, Suslikov left for the residence of Minister Nabih Birri with committee members Haytham Jum'ah, Abu Husayn Baddaq, and Qabalan Qabalan, representing the Amal Movement; Akram Shuhayyib, Abu Sa'id, and Abu Haytham representing the Progressive Socialist Party; Munir al-Sayyad and Shakir al-Barjawi; Syrian observers Major Hasan and Amir Tallah; and judicial police commander Colonel 'Isam Abu Zaki. Their meeting is still in progress. The conferees are discussing all available information on the issue of the kidnapped Soviet diplomats.

Soviet Envoy Cancels Leave Due to Kidnapping

NC262040 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to Lebanon Aleksandr Soldatov has decided to cut short his leave in Moscow and return to Beirut. He has done so in order to follow up the case of the three Soviet diplomats kidnapped in West Beirut a month ago.

Israeli Fighters Raid 'Al-Sa'iqah' Position

NC271539 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1518 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Israel is implementing its policy of striking at Palestinian bases wherever they are. After Israel's raid on PLO headquarters in Tunis, which had an adverse effect on the Middle East peace process, Israeli fighter planes attacked a Palestinian base in Barr Ilyas at 1550 today. According to our correspondent, Israeli aircraft also raided a position held by the Al-Sa'iqah organization in Ta'nayil. The base in Barr Ilyas belongs to the PFLP-GC. It is an arms and ammunition depot. Our correspondent reports that two Israeli planes carried out the raid, while two others provided air cover.

At present there is no precise information on the results of this raid due to the security cordon imposed around the area. In addition, Israeli radio has been content to relay news received from Beirut on the attack.

4 Killed, 7 Wounded

NC272144 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] According to security reports received from Al-Biqa' this evening, two of Ahmad Jibril's PFLP-GC bases were hit during the Israeli raid. One base is located on the Darzaynun road and the other is in Ta'nayil. They are arms and ammunition depots. Fire broke out in the two bases and in a fuel station in Ta'nayil. Preliminary reports indicated that four persons were killed and seven others wounded. However, the final toll has not yet been determined.

Two Buildings Damaged

NC271827 Paris AFP in English 1817 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Damascus, Oct 27 (AFP) — Several persons were wounded and two buildings damaged when Israeli warplanes

today attacked two Palestinian positions at Barr Ilyas in the central Lebanese Al-Biqa' Valley, it was announced here.

The announcement was issued by the spokesman of the Palestine National Salvation Front, which is pro-Syrian and opposed to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chief Yasir 'Arafat.

In Beirut, a spokesman for the pro-Syrian Palestinian National Salvation Front, said that the bases' anti-aircraft batteries had shot back.

Today's raid is the sixth by Israel against the Popular Front and its 11th in Lebanon this year.

Explosion in Beirut Building Wounds 6 People
NC251920 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] A guarded calm now prevails on the combat lines in the capital, the capital's southern suburb, and the mountain, broken only by intermittent sniper fire.

In another development, an explosive device went off on the fourth floor of the (?Al-Maqsud) building on Al-Maqasid Street [in West Beirut] at 1915 today. Shaykh Nizar al-Halabi, head of the Islamic Benevolent Projects, lives on this floor; however, he was not at home at the time of the explosion. six people were wounded by the explosion and have been taken to the Al-Maqasid Hospital. The explosion also severely damaged the building and houses adjacent to it.

Birri Reveals Tripartite Draft Agreement Outline
NC261839 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri today revealed the contents of the draft agreement reached during the Tripartite Committee's [Amal-Progressive Socialist Party-Lebanese Forces] negotiations in Damascus. He said: A case can be won twice — once in court and once in the executive branch. What I mean is that it is the implementation that counts. Minister Birri added: At this point, it is appropriate for me to highlight the fact that the draft agreement which has been worked out contains four sections. The first deals with our Arab identity, unity, position toward Israel, and the national resistance. The second section covers Lebanon's new constitution, which is naturally based on the abolition of political sectarianism. The third part deals with the transitional period leading to the application of this constitution. This will be a time when justice among all the communities and among the people will be enforced in a way that will not permit one community to continue its domination over the others. Nor will we allow any community to establish its domination over any other, including the one that was originally ascendant. The fourth section examines the measures required to end the state of war that has existed since 1975. Complementary relations with fraternal Syria are dealt with here as well.

Minister Birri pointed out that this agreement covers politics and security. The question is not one of militias or warmongers, as many wish to say nowadays. He noted: I would like to reassure everyone that this agreement will not be restricted to the principal political and military forces holding the dialogue. Nor will we agree to sign any accord that excludes the others, particularly the other nationalists and Muslims. We claim to represent nationalist Muslims, but we will not allow ourselves to monopolize this role. Let those with good intentions rest easy, and let the [words indistinct].

Syrians Seize Arms in Tripoli, Expand Deployment
NC280709 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0615 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] The Syrian forces stormed various places and warehouses in Tripoli's old markets area yesterday and seized quantities of arms and ammunition. They also confiscated similar quantities of arms from a warehouse in Al-Mina'. It is worth noting that a decision has been made to expand the current security plan to include deployment in the areas of 'Akkar. This decision was made following an agreement reached among the various leaders in the area.

In another development, speakers at the Islamic Gathering's rally in Tripoli yesterday strongly criticized the national parties. A huge demonstration was staged at the end of the rally. When the demonstrators arrived at the Al-Nijmah circle, an exchange of intensive gunfire took place. Syrian forces immediately raced to the scene and cordoned off nearby areas. The Syrian forces then initiated investigations in order to clear up the consequences of this incident, which left one person dead and many others wounded. The northern coordination committee was also convened to discuss the causes for the incident.

'Usayran: Syrian Forces To Enter Beirut 'Soon'
NC271217 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran has affirmed that the Syrian forces will enter Beirut soon. 'Usayran said that the recent progress of the Lebanese Forces toward peace was due to Syria. The defense minister said that the camps war, about which much has been said, will not take place.

Junblatt-Arab Democratic Party Gunmen Clash
NC251145 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1130 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] We have received the following from our newsdesk: Clashes between Junblatt followers and Arab Democratic Party gunmen are currently raging in the Al-Hamra' and 'Ayn al-Muraysah areas. As always, the Junblatt followers have instructed their media to report that West Beirut is being shelled from East Beirut. Sources at the internal security forces revealed a short while ago that the sound of intensive shooting can be heard now in the Al-Hamra' area, which is in a state of panic.

Israeli, Lahd Militias Attack Qa'qa'iyat al-Jisr
NC251207 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] The Israeli occupation forces and their agents continue to carry out aggressive acts against the inhabitants in areas under Israeli control. According to the latest reports from the south, since 1100 today Qa'qa'iyat al-Jisr has been violently shelled from the 'Ali al-Tahir position, where Israeli forces and Lahd's militias are deployed. Two people have been slightly wounded as a result of the continuing shelling. Material damage has also been reported.

Meanwhile, Israeli forces have surrounded the Kafr Shuba village in Al-'Urqub area with a large number of tanks, vehicles, and personnel. The Israeli forces prevented inhabitants from leaving or entering the village.

'Resistance Fighters' Attack Lahd Positions
NC281015 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] National Lebanese resistance fighters attacked positions held by agent Lahd militias in Tallat 'Alman, Kafr Hunah, Tallat al-Suwayda', and Bayt Lif at dawn today. The villages of Habbush, Kafr Ruman, and Kafr Tibnit were subjected to shellfire from the agents' positions in Tallat 'Ali al-Tahir.

In another development, Israeli warplanes flew over Sidon and the south at medium altitude this morning.

Karamah Urges Return of AL-'AMAL, VOL to Party
NC262050 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Phalangist Party leader Dr Elie Karamah today addressed an open appeal to the Lebanese in general and to Christian officials and functionaries in particular to support the Phalangist Party in their quest for the restoration of the newspaper *AL-'AMAL* and the Voice of Lebanon [VOL] radio to the Phalangists. He also called for the release of Joseph Abu Khalil [chief editor of *AL-'AMAL*] who is now under house arrest at his home in Balluni. He is banned from receiving visitors, the telphone line to his house has been cut, and he is banned from communicating directly with anyone, even his relatives.

Dr Karamah said: There is no doubt that placing Dr Joseph Abu Khalil under house arrest is inconsistent with the principles of liberty and democracy, especially in the Christian community, which has made sacrifices to preserve these principles. The Christian community feels that its struggle will preserve these principles and help it in the establishment of liberties and human rights.

The Phalangist leader expressed his fear that suppressing freedom of expression could be a prelude to imposing a climate of oppression and establishing absolute authority by undemocratic means.

Dr Karamah, accompanied by Lawyer Joseph Sa'adah, the secretary general of the party, visited Father Bulus Nu'man, head of the Lebanese Maronite monastic order. They discussed the detention of Abu Khalil, and action to secure his immediate release and restore *AL-'AMAL* to the party.

Phalangist Leader on Attempts To Destroy Party
NC252241 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Phalangist Party leader Dr Elie Karamah issued a statement this afternoon in which he said that the Phalangist Party is being subjected to attempts to obliterate its role and to (?destroy) its information and other organizations. Through the destruction of the Phalangist Party, he noted that Lebanon's enemies are trying to destroy the people's potential for steadfastness and resistance. The adoption of new ideas and changes is not alien to the Phalangist Party, he affirmed. We have encountered more difficult experiences than this. He announced his refusal to accept that one group should unilaterally assume the right to determine the future of a people and community which believe in the interaction of various ideas.

The statement also said that no matter how realistic and (?clear) words are, they must be met with other words, and not by the force of arms and (?violence).

Air Defenses Reportedly Intercept Israeli Planes
JN271748 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1731 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

At 1650 today, Sunday, 27 October 1985, four F-15 and F-16 enemy planes attempted to shell the residential areas at the Barr Ilyas and Riyaq crossroads, which resulted in the demolition of some buildings. Our air defense means present near the area intercepted the planes and forced them to return in a southwesterly direction.

Al-Asad Addresses Arab-American Parliamentarians
JN261905 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1634 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Speech by President Hafiz al-Asad at first conference of inter-American parliamentarians of Arab descent in Damascus — live]

[Text] Beloved brother members of this conference, comrades, and esteemed audience: Since the beginning, the idea for such a conference, that of reuniting our expatriate citizens in their mother country, has been a noble one. A good idea nurtured in the appropriate atmosphere is like a good seed in a fertile land. Both give a good yield and juicy fruit. Such an idea needs protection and care so that the individual is happy in gleaning results and attaining his objectives. The idea for this conference has been alloted the necessary attention and care so that results would be commensurate to objectives sought. Thus, this meeting between our expatriate citizens and those who reside in Syria took place in order to secure a continuity for which we aspire and work. It is a continuity which has been entrenched with time.

In the same manner in which we are working for this continuity, so are we seeking to enhance cohesion and to close ranks among our brothers of Arab origin in the diaspora.

We are happy to hold the first conference of inter-American parliamentarians of Arab descent. I am happy that this conference is convening in Damascus, which has a deep-rooted history. You are now guests in Damascus, the bastion of Arab steadfastness and the emblem of Arab dignity in the confrontation of the fiercest onslaught our Arab homeland has experienced. [applause]

Personally, I am pleased to meet with this esteemed audience today comprising prominent Americans of Arab descent, and who, thanks to their assiduity, efforts, and high capabilities, have assumed ranking positions in American societies.

Brothers, I welcome you with all my heart. I do not only welcome you as a host welcomes his guests, but as a brother welcomes his brothers. You are relatives, brothers, and dear ones. [applause] You, your fathers, or your grandfathers immigrated to new homelands for different reasons. However, you have not forgotten your motherland. You immigrated without forgetting your relatives and your mother country. You maintained the bond of kinship and the ties of blood. The preoccupations of the motherland continue to be your preoccupations. Your nostalgia for the relatives who brought you to this world and for the land which had been a playground for your fathers, grandfathers, and perhaps some of you in your youth, is the same nostalgia which the homeland has for you. Your longing for the homeland is reciprocated. The basis of this mutual nostalgia is the bond of kinship and the ties of blood.

Thanks to this nostalgia, the link has remained between the Arab motherland and its expatriate sons. In fact, this nostalgia has increased and strengthened — hence the exchange of visits, the sharing of sentiments, and the interaction of concerns between the homeland and the diaspora. Our love for our expatriate brothers and sons is deep, genuine, and fills our hearts. This love is neither weakened by distance nor time. Although you live in distant places, we feel that you are among us. Does the father forget his son or the son his father? Does the brother forget his brother? Does the mother, daughter, or sister forget her daughter, mother, or sister?

Dear brothers, members of the conference, undoubtedly some of you have visited the motherland before and others are visiting it for the first time. They only know of it from what they heard from their fathers and grandfathers or from what they read in books, newspapers, and magazines or heard from other information media. What you have heard from your families in the past has changed a great deal for the better. Some of what you read or hear in your countries' information media is correct. However, most of it is wrong, distorted, or false, and the purpose of that is to discredit this homeland, poison minds, kill spirits, and weaken the link between Americans of Arab origin and their motherland.

The enemies of our nation are trying to break this link and sow discord among expatriates in the diaspora in order to prevent their influence upon their own societies. We firmly believe in the real and true sense of friendship. Inasmuch as we want you to be solidly united and working for strengthening relations between us and our brothers and sons in American countries, we also want you to be emissaries of goodness for our homeland and friendship bridges between our Arab nation and the nations to which you belong in the diaspora.

We truly want the peoples of the American Continent to understand us as we are and to also understand our issues, just as we are always trying to understand their issues. You have a big role to play here. We hope that you will perform this role in the best manner possible so as to strengthen our nation's relations with the American peoples.

We believe that friendship between peoples is the best means and strongest basis for sound relations between states. When peoples understand each other and each other's causes, relations between states are based on mutual understanding and marked by a common desire to work for what achieves goodness, justice, and peace in this world.

Friendship and cooperation among peoples contribute to solving many difficult problems of mankind, to alleviating peoples' sufferings, and to pushing the march of security, peace, and prosperity forward. As you know through reading modern history and as you learned from your fathers and grandfathers, we have for a long time been victims of colonialism and its divisionist

plans, victims of imperialism and its plots and objectives of hegemony and control, and victims of the Zionist invasion which seeks expansion at the expense of the Arab nation.

It is a series of plots concocted by imperialists in their countries, plots which imperialists have carried out since World War II, sometimes by trickery and other times by force. They imposed division on the Arab homeland and attempted to divide the one country into statelets. They worked for subjugating all Arab countries to their influence and control in order to turn them into sources of raw materials, markets for their products, and military bases —sea, land, and air bases —exposing our countries without justification to grave dangers.

They also created Israel and supported it through all means, with manpower and military, financial, economic, and political means. They have encouraged Israel to expand and carry out aggressions without having any consideration for the voice of right, the rules of justice, and UN principles. Moreover, they did not pay attention to principles in which they claim they believe in. We have been exposed to many ordeals. However, our people have always been stronger than all crises. Our people have overcome these crises in the past and they will overcome the new crises. Our people will continue to hold their heads high and stand proud.

We fought against colonialism until we forced it to evacuate from our dear land. We resisted attempts to involve us in zones of imperialist influence and military pacts. We resisted the Zionist invasion since it began under false claims of searching for peace until its true nature was exposed as a racial and expansionist force and as an actual extension of the imperialist and colonialist forces which supported this invasion, helped it to continue, and encouraged it to expand in order to achieve its objective of establishing Greater Israel from the Nile to the Euphrates.

This objective is an entrenched fact in the Zionist mentality. If some of the Zionist politicians avoid speaking about this fact, many of them do not hesitate to declare this objective, calling for expelling Arabs from their land and confiscating Arab territories from their owners in order to fill them with other millions of Zionist invaders from various parts of the world. We will not and should not be deceived, nor should anyone be deceived, by the talk of some of the Israeli leaders about peace. Their concept of peace is that we must agree to their plans of confiscating land and imposing their hegemony on our region in a short period of time so that the Arab masses will succumb, the national and pan-Arab spirit will deteriorate, the spirit of resistance will become weak, and the nation's effectiveness will vanish.

Thus, all the necessary conditions for expansion become available, the Zionist objective becomes visible, and achieving it reaches Israel's grasp. The Zionist darkness will then engulf the land between the Nile and the Euphrates and cast its shadow, weight, and tyranny beyond the Nile and Euphrates, just as the documents of Zion predict. This is the kind of peace that Israel wants. The Israeli peace means Arab capitulation. Israel now, even before it reaches the stage of hegemony it is planning, is roaring, sending out threats in every direction, and striking wherever it can without paying any attention to international norms or charters.

Israel explains these actions and its expansionist ambitions by making sometimes false and delusionary statements. Despite this, as time goes by, and with the intensive, planned Zionist effort supported by imperialist forces and forces which harbor rancor for the Arab nation, these statements appear as if they were true, and many people start asking us to adopt them and speak about these statements as though they have all the elements of rational legitimacy.

Thus, these statements become transformed from false or delusionary statements into just, rational statements in the eyes of many people around the world. Many sparks from these statements spill into the Arab arena and cause damage to part of the Arab brain. However, this nation's noble history and the conscience of the masses compensate for this damage. Experience has shown that this compensation far exceeds that damage in depth and scope. The compensation will be much greater than the damage so that, as time goes by, the damage will become like an ancient thing and researchers will only find it in history books.

The secure borders which Israel demands is an example of a false, delusionary statement. This statement is characterized by foolishness and aggression when Israel says that it must annex other people's land, in part or whole, in order to safeguard the security of Israel. If we accept such talk as legitimate, does this not mean that every country will have the right to demand secure borders in order to enable it to defend itself, and then will not every country have the right to take land from a neighboring country? We can easily imagine how the map of many world countries will appear under the legitimacy of this statement.

Although I mentioned an example of Zionist statements, this does not mean that I plan to list them; they are numerous and this is not the occasion. However, it can be asserted that these statements can definitely be refuted and nullified in reality and history. Despite this, Israel, which utters these lies and embodies them through aggressive acts and successive invasions, speaks about peace in international forums and everywhere and asks Arabs to negotiate with it without any preconditions.

Israel has frequently rejected preconditions. Important powers in this world, some of them having special responsibilities toward world peace, are also calling on us to enter negotiations without preconditions. They all forgot or pretend they forgot that Israel itself imposes preconditions on us through its occupation of our land and its refusal to evacuate these lands. Moreover, Israel rejects the principle of evacuating these lands. It wants us to come to the negotiating table on which it has additional conditions, of which we saw an example in the Camp David accords, the humiliating accords with which it shackled fraternal Egypt.

The occupation of our territories and the continuation of this occupation constitute a precondition imposed by Israel on the Arabs, a precondition Israel is continuing to impose. The UN Charter and international laws reject occupation of land by force and consequently stipulate evacuation of these lands without preconditions. Israel has violated the UN Charter and international laws. It occupies land and refuses to evacuate them. This is a striking precondition Israel imposes on Arabs. It constitutes a challenge to the will of all mankind because it is a challenge to the UN Charter and laws. When others urge the Arabs not to set

preconditions, they talk to them about something they do not have, but Israel does. Israel wants to impose pre- and postconditions. It wants us willingly to agree on this. Israel believes that the restrictions it imposed on Egypt will cordon the Arab homeland. However, the Zionists were disappointed because Egypt, which they believed they had shackled with iron, began to destroy these shackles.

The Egyptian people realize that the Camp David accords did not liberate the Sinai. In fact, they believe that these accords lifted restrictions from the Sinai and imposed them on all of Egypt. In light of this realization, the fraternal Egyptian people moved to destroy the iron cordon which was designed in the documents of the Zionist movement and made in Camp David. Their attempts of forgery, camouflage, and delusion will be in vain because the Egyptian people have exposed all this and will not accept shackles, insults, and humiliation. The Egyptian masses are crying in the face of invaders, imperialists, and conspirators that there is no alternative to Egypt's dignity, Arabism, and freedom.

They will not be able to hoodwink the Egyptian people despite the devious means used; the Egyptian people's spirit will not be suppressed despite the means of coercion. We are witnessing the Egyptian people expressing their indignation in different ways: In Cairo they are expressing their indignation in many ways, in Sinai another way [applause], and in southern Lebanon yet another. [applause]

The martyr 'Ali Tulbah Hasan [applause], whom we all saw on television, was an expression of the Egyptian people's will. Martyr 'Ali Tulbah Hasan was a hero from the sons of the Egyptian people who, by his action, embodied the explosive indignation filling the hearts of the Egyptian people. When 'Ali Tulbah Hasan drove his boobytrapped car to southern Lebanon and blew himself up among Israeli soldiers and intelligence, killing some of them, he wanted to say to Arabs and the world that Egypt will not accept becoming an Israeli protectorate. [applause] 'Ali Tulbah Hasan also wanted to say to Arabs and the world that Egypt will not accept humiliation or agree to stand in the same trench with Israel when it has always led the struggle against Israel. [applause] He wanted to say that 'Ali Tulbah Hasan is only one of millions of Egyptians who will fight Israel alongside their brothers in Syria and Lebanon and alongside all Arabs who reject hegemony and capitulation and resist Israel.

Greetings to the martyrs of Egypt and to the Egyptian people. Let every Arab citizen in Egypt be reassured that Syria, which fought with Egypt in the October war with force, sincerity, and honor, remains and will continue to remain by Egypt's side. Syria is ready to put that into effect [tujassid] at any moment. We do not talk about Egypt as others do, whether out of good or ill will. We say in short that the Israeli will supported by the United States is what has separated Egypt and driven a wedge between us. This wedge will collapse and we will become once again a strong and cohesive family when Egypt's will triumphs. [applause]

In the past, Egypt experienced something similar to what is taking place now, but Egypt's will triumphed. In the past, an accord whose contents were similar to the Camp David accord was imposed on Egypt and there were some rulers who approved that accord. But the Egyptian people at that time confronted the humiliation and the attempt to separate them from their nation. The Egyptian people triumphed and returned to the forefront. We are confident that we will, once again, be as we were then, defending together our pride, dignity, freedom, and full rights. Only individuals can roll in mud; the people will never do this. [applause]

Israel tried to do in Lebanon what it had succeeded in doing in Egypt; it came to Lebanon, killing and dispersing its sons. It persistently carried out destruction. It shelled cities and villages with the most modern weapons. It demolished houses and plundered houses. It extirpated trees to starve the people, harassed the hero resistance men to restrict their movement, and besieged them in specific areas, prior to wiping them out. It did all it could do to fragment Lebanon and partition it into many warring entities.

However, Lebanon's will, the Lebanese people's will, and the will of the hero resistance men in Lebanon [applause] has been stronger than all of Israel's attempts. This will has been stronger than the shelling, destruction, and killing and stronger than U.S. technology with which Israel is equipped. This is so because the Lebanese have carried and continue to carry a kind of weapon which cannot be equalled in terms of its power and effectiveness. This weapon is the weapon of martyrdom. [applause]

Any person who sets his mind on martyrdom cannot be defeated by any might, cannot be deterred by any aggression. The Lebanese people continue to confront the enemy. The heroes of the Lebanese national resistance continue to wage the battle and to deal successive deadly blows to the enemy. No sooner does it lift its head from one than the second blow comes. This is our Arab people in Lebanon who stand fast and lofty. Having faith in God, in the homeland, and in victory. [applause] We support this people with all our forces, from the first moment of aggression and until the invasion is completely repulsed. We will work with all the effective forces in Lebanon to reach suitable solutions to the problems Lebanon is experiencing, problems resulting from or those existing before the invasion. Through sincere fraternal cooperation we must attain the aspired solution.

We must also remember our Palestinian Arab people in their occupied territory [applause] and the tribulations they have been suffering over the years from oppression by the occupation forces. We greet the strugglers of our Palestinian people who confront occupation in the occupied territories.

Syria will continue to support the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian Arab people until they regain their land, establish their state, and win their freedom. [applause]

At any rate, Israel must delude itself into believing that it can fulfill its dreams of expansion and hegemony. It must delude itself into believing that it can deceive and weaken us by sowing sedition among us, the Arabs. Relying on temporary phenomena is like a building erected on quicksand that will soon collapse on the heads of its occupants. Whatever happens, Arab land will only belong to the Arabs. [applause]

The Syrian people have decided not to bargain with rights and to safeguard Arab rights without any hesitation, believing in themselves and confident of their victory. Our people have made big strides, taking into consideration the most difficult circumstances and the worst possibilities.

Our determination to sacrifice is the most important factor for victory. We believe in martyrdom as the course for justice, victory, and life. [applause] Martyrdom is cherished and regarded as heroism by all the masses and must continue to have our unrivalled affection. Let martyrdom become part of our souls as a continuous feeling, a constant conviction, an unquestionable axiom, and a belief which does not accept doubts. This is the trust and this is the guarantee. Let us glorify martyrdom and the martyrs. [applause]

Brother members of the conference, as I said in the beginning, you are in your country and among your people. We are very pleased with your presence in Damascus. We have great hopes that your participation in this first conference, which begins a series of similar meetings, will deepen the ties between you and the mother homeland and bolster relations between the Arab homeland and the American peoples. I hope that you will have time outside the conference sessions to get acquainted as much as possible with Syria's historical, cultural, and economic sites. You will feel proud because your roots are affiliated with a glorious nation which gave humanity an abundant and rich heritage. Our nation has a deep cultural heritage characterized by knowledge, honor, gallantry, and dignity. You will be pleased when you see some of what we have achieved in Syria during recent years, despite the burdens of confronting Israeli aggression on political, organizational, economic, and social levels.

The march of work, building, struggle, and steadfastness in Syria is continuing. Our people are ready to sacrifice until they put an end to aggression and occupation and until the peace we are seeking is achieved — a just peace based on Israel's withdrawal from occupied Arab territories and restoration of the Palestinian people's rights, including their right to self-determination and their right to establish their own independent state. Under the atmosphere of peace, efforts will be devoted to development, construction, and playing a role in civilization which is suitable for our country and nation.

Welcome to Arab Syria, Syria which has a noble history. Welcome to great Damascus, the oldest city on the face of the earth where life has never ceased. [applause]

Al-Kasm Addresses

JN271349 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1315 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus — Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm delivered a speech at the first session of the conference of the American parliamentarians of Arab descent. He pointed to the accomplishments achieved in revolutionary Syria under comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, Ba'th Party secretary general and president of the Republic, wnich included all agricultural, industrial, services, and modern technological fields.

Dr al-Kasm affirmed that these accomplishments coincided with a pan-Arab role of revolutionary Syria in the confrontation of all plots concocted by the U.S. and Zionist policies that are aimed at the Arab existence. He pointed out that the way to peace in the region can only be attained through liberating the occupied Arab territories, regaining the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people, and establishing their independent state on their national soil. He said: We are working for the forthcoming generations and for their right to a liberated, united homeland that is always developing toward a better future.

Reportage on Jordan's Al-Mu'ashshir Visit

Meets With Al-Kasm

JN261228 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus — Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, Jordanian minister of economy and industry [title as heard], and his delegation at 1300 today. The meeting was attended by Muhammad al-'Imadi, minister of economy and foreign trade, and the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Damascus. The two sides discussed bilateral relations and issues pertaining to achieving further cooperation in economic, industrial, and trade fields. The prime minister also learned about the Jordanian minister's talks with Damascus officials, affirming his satisfaction with them.

Emphasis was laid on the need to promote cooperation in various fields and implement projects that have been agreed upon with the aim of serving the interests of the two fraternal countries.

Meets With Yasin

JN261515 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus, 26 Oct (PETRA) — Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, Jordanian minister of industry, trade, and supply, and his accompanying delegation this afternoon met with Dr Salim Yasin, Syrian deputy prime minister for economic affairs, in the presence of Dr Muhammad al-Imadi, [Syrian] minister of economy and foreign trade. During the meeting, talks dealt with a number of economic and trade issues of concern to the two fraternal countries.

Economic Talks Detailed

JN271658 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1448 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus, 27 Oct (PETRA) — Economic talks were resumed here today between the Jordanian side led by Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, minister of industry, trade, and supply, and the Syrian side led by Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, minister of economy and foreign trade.

Dr al-Mu'ashshir said that the two sides made a comprehensive assessment of the progress of joint Jordanian-Syrian companies with the aim of overcoming obstacles impeding furthering this

progress and achieving objectives for which the companies were established.

In a statement to the JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY correspondent in Damascus, the minister pointed out that most of the difficulties relating to the organizational aspects of these companies have been overcome. The minister of industry, trade, and supply explained that the Jordanian and Syrian sides made a detailed review of trade between the two fraternal countries and that they stressed the need for increasing the size of this trade. Dr al-Mu'ashshir added that the two sides agreed that each will present its practical ideas for expanding and promoting trade between the two countries.

Muhammad Riyad al-Haj Khalil, Syrian minister of supply and internal trade, and members of the two countries' delegations participated in the talks.

Confers With Khalil

JN271922 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1850 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus, 27 Oct (SANA) — Muhammad Riyad al-Haj Khalil, minister of supply and internal trade, received Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, Jordanian minister of trade, industry, and supply, here today. The two sides held a meeting in which they reviewed bilateral economic cooperation in various areas. They also discussed exchange of commodities between the two countries and ways to promote it.

Al-Mu'ashshir Departs

JN271955 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1920 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus, 27 Oct (SANA) — Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, Jordanian minister of trade, industry, and supply, and his delegation left Damascus this evening after a 2-day visit during which he held talks with Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm and other high ranking officials. Before his departure, Dr al-Mu'ashshir expressed satisfaction over results of the visit.

Al-Asad Receives Libya's Major Jallud

JN261145 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 26 Cot 85

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the leadership of the 1 September Revolution in Libya, at 1245 today. The meeting was attended by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Talks revolved around events in the region and issues of common concern.

Khaddam Meets Jallud

JN271157 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the leadership of 1 September Revolution in Libya, and the accompanying delegation at 1100 today. The meeting was attended Faruq al-Shar', foreign minister; 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Munir Barikhan, director of the Syrian relations bureau in Libya. The talks revolved around bilateral relations and the current situation in the region.

Reportage on Turkish Minister of State Titiz Visit

Meets With Al-Kasm

JN261241 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus — Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received Turkish Minister of State Tinaz Titiz this morning. The meeting was attended by Dr Sabah Buqjaji, minister of state for planning affairs, and Orhan Aka, the Turkish ambassador in Damascus.

At the beginning of the meeting, the Turkish minister conveyed to Al-Kasm greetings from Prime Minister Turgut Ozal. Talks then revolved around Turkish-Syrian ties and the need to promote them in the two countries' interests. The prime minister learned about the Turkish minister's talks with officials in Damascus.

At the end of the meeting, Dr al-Kasm asked the Turkish minister to convey his greetings to Prime Minister Turgut Ozal.

Meets Foreign Minister

JN270726 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received Mustafa Tinaz Titiz, Turkish minister of state and head of the Turkish side on the joint committee for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. The meeting was attended by Dr Sabah Buqjaji, minister of state for planning affairs; and Sulayman Haddad, director of the West European desk at the Foreign Ministry; and the Turkish ambassador in Damascus. During the meeting the talks focused on bilateral relations, ways of promoting them, and issues of mutual interest.

Departs 27 Oct

JN271429 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1415 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus — Turkish Minister of State Mustafa Tinaz Titiz left Damascus today following a visit to the country which lasted several days. During the visit, he held talks with a number of officials in the country regarding bilateral relations and ways to promote them.

Al-Asad Receives PDRY Official 'Abd Al-Qadir

JN261215 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the political bureau and

secretary of the YSP Central Committee, at 1100 today. The meeting was attended by Comrade Ahmad Qabalan, member of the Regional Command of the Ba'th Party, and 'Abduh 'Ali 'Abd al-Rahman, the PDRY ambassador in Damascus. Talks revolved around the situation in the region.

'Abd al-Qadir Departs

JN271358 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1315 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus — 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP Central Committee, left Damascus today following a visit to the country during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad, Ba'th Party secretary general and president of the Republic.

Iran's Velayati Says Cohesion Strategic, Strong

JN280704 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0315 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Tehran — Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati has said: Cohesion among Syria, Libya, and Iran is strategic and cannot be harmed by our enemies. This came when Dr Velayati received the Syrian Arab Republic's ambassador in Tehran who delivered a message from Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' yesterday.

The Iranian foreign minister affirmed in this meeting that the close relations between the progressive states in the region stem from these states' revolutionary stands that are hostile to imperialism, Zionism, and reactionism.

Al-Asad Receives Hungarian Defense Minister

JN271608 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Damascus — At 1700 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received General Istvan Olah, minister of defense of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the accompanying delegation. The meeting was attended by General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and the Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister; and the Hungarian ambassador in Damascus.

Damascus TV Reports on Reagan's UN Speech

JN251828 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] President Ronald Reagan has delivered a speech at the United Nations in which he announced the U.S. Administration's adherence to "star wars." He expressed his conviction in the soundness of the Soviet proposals presented by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on the limitation of nuclear arms. However, he added that the central issue in his talks with the Soviet leader will be the regional conflicts and not the limitation of nuclear weapons among the big powers.

President Reagan's speech was met by the disappointment of several presidents and prime ministers currently at the United Nations. TASS cited Rajiv Gandhi as saying that our priorities are completely unlike those of President Reagan. Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme commented on President Reagan's speech by saying: I did not understand that part of the U.S. President's speech in which he dealt with regional problems rather than speaking about the hot issues in the Middle East and South Africa.

Comment on Lessons Learned From Jordan Arms Deal

JN261254 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen, President Ronald Reagan has postponed the arms deal to Jordan until next spring. The U.S. justification is the strong opposition which the deal faces from the Zionist lobby in Congress. It was also said, and this is more likely, that President Reagan postponed the deal to ascertain Jordan's stand on direct talks with Israel and the viability of these talks.

The arms deal issue is of interest to the Arab world because of its significance and the lessons that should be learned. The first thing is that an arms deal will be offered only within the framework of the firm U.S. policy based on guaranteeing Israeli military superiority over all the Arab countries. Hence, Richard Murphy stated before Congress [as heard] that the arms for Jordan would not be used against Israel but to help Jordan confront the alleged threat from Syria. Even within that framework, the U.S. Administration did not approve the deal.

The second point is that this deal is accompanied by political conditions that constitute severe restrictions on the freedom of Jordanian decisionmaking in matters of national and pan-Arab importance. The least of these conditions is direct talks with Israel under Israeli-U.S. conditions and acceptance of a unilateral deal and partial settlement with Israel in which Jordan is placed in a weak, begging position and in which Israel imposes its will and dictates its terms. Hence, the U.S. Administration announced its decision to postpone the deal to ascertain Jordan's stand on direct talks and to be convinced of the viability of them. This means that the U.S. Administration considers the deal the price for Jordan's capitulation before Israel, its departure from Arab ranks, and its digression from the pan-Arab commitment to the Arab summit conference resolutions.

Clear U.S. blackmail emerges in dealing with the Arab countries which are trying to maintain relations and friendship with the United States and to cooperate with it to reach solutions that contain minimum elements that respond to legitimate Arab demands related to territory, the right of self-determination, and dignity. What also emerges is U.S. concern for isolating the Arab countries and dragging them into Israeli settlements from a weak position, as well as for destroying the unity of Arab ranks and deepening existing differences among the Arab states.

The lessons that should be learned from the U.S. arms deal are not new to the Arabs, but a repetition of many lessons which the Arabs have learned throughout their dealings with the United States. The United States did not relinquish its complete bias toward Israel and its hostility toward the Arabs when the Arabs were united and strong. How about when the Arabs are fragmented and divided?

Depending on an enemy to fight an enemy is an option that is doomed to failure. If the Arabs are not strong and united on their objectives, goals, territory, and dignity, and if they do not deal with enemies and friends on the basis of this enmity and friendship, then precious time will be wasted and those who do not learn their lessons will have lost.

Air Force Attacks 2 'Terrorist Bases' in Lebanon

TA271450 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1444 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Air Force planes this afternoon attacked two terrorist bases in the vicinity of the town of Barr Ilyas in the Al-Biqa' area. All the planes returned to their base safely. The pilots reported accurate hits on the targets. The two bases attacked belong to the PFLP — General Command, headed by Ahmad Jibril. One of the bases attacked belongs to the Jibril Front in Lebanon. The base is located approximately 3 km east of the town of Barr Ilyas, and it had six one-story buildings. The second base attacked had two one-story buildings. This base is located about 3 km northeast of Barr Ilyas. There were tanks, armored vehicles, and ammunition caches at the cite. To repeat: Air Force planes attacked two terrorist bases in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' this afternoon, and all our planes returned safely. The pilots reported accurate hits on the targets.

'Representatives' To Be Exchanged With USSR

TA270746 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 27 Oct 85 p 3

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Within a few months Israel and the Soviet Union will exchange "representatives of interests" holding diplomatic status who will be posted in foreign embassies in Moscow and Tel Aviv. The exchange of representatives may be the first step toward normalizing relations between the Soviet Union and Israel.

Prime Minister Peres will confer with the Soviet foreign minister within several months after the Reagan-Gorbachev summit meeting. The *HADASHOT* correspondent has learned that until that time there will be secret contacts between Jerusalem and Moscow to examine the relationship between the two countries.

President Reagan promised Peres that he would raise the question of resuming diplomatic relations between Israel and the Soviet Union and the issue of Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union in his meeting with Gorbachev next month. Reagan accepts Peres' position that the Soviet Union can only take part in an international conference which would sponsor negotiations between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation if it resumes relations with Israel.

Shultz To Convey Peres Messages to USSR Leaders

TA281219 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will convey messages from Israel's prime minister to Kremlin leaders. Our political correspondent has learned that Mr Peres asked George Shultz to inform the Soviet leadership that Israel will moderate its opposition to Soviet participation in the political process in the region if Moscow establishes some form of ties with Israel. Last night an official close to the prime minister told foreign correspondents that the prime minister also promised to let the Soviet Union take a greater part in the political process if it permits its Jews to emigrate.

Peres Cited on Direct Negotiations With Syria

TA260554 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Prime Minister Peres says the latest information from Jordan indicates a readiness to accept Israel's peace initiative. Peres was speaking to Israel television in an interview in Paris, where he held talks yesterday with French President Mitterrand. At a news conference after the meeting, Peres said that France could play a vital role in helping to overcome obstacles to the peace process. At his news conference, Peres also said that Israel was ready for direct negotiations with the Syrians. He did not think such talks were a real possibility now, but he said he was serious about the offer.

Husayn Reportedly Hardens Stance Toward PLO

TA270854 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0845 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] King Husayn intends to make it clear to Yasir 'Arafat that if the PLO does not join political negotiations with Israel soon, Jordan will enter talks without it. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel has learned this from knowledgeable sources in Jerusalem in the wake of U.S. envoy Richard Murphy's talks in Amman.

The sources in Jerusalem added that King Husayn has agreed to shorten the various stages of the contacts with Israel leading to direct negotiations. In the past, the king had demanded that four stages take place before the direct negotiations.

The Israeli sources denied reports about Husayn's willingness to begin preparations for negotiations with Israel at once.

Shamir Says Differences With Jordan 'Very Great'

TA251340 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 25 Oct 85 pp 1, 11

[Report by Yehoshu'a Bitzur, Refa'el Mann, Avino'am Bar-Yosef, Tamar Golan, and Shefy Gabay]

[Excerpt] During the meeting of the Herut Movement Secretariat, Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir expressed his opinion that King Husayn's remarks in an interview with *THE NEW YORK TIMES* are an attempt to preserve a positive image in the eyes of the Reagan administration and the U.S. public while there is no real change in Amman's basic posititions on the peace process.

According to Shamir, the difference in the Israeli and Jordanian positions on the question of direct negotiations, an international conference, and the inclusion of the PLO in negotiations, is still very great and cannot be bridged at the moment.

Ya'aqobi Proposes Interim Settlement, Autonomy

TA261021 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Minister Gad Ya'aqobi is proposing an interim settlement and the unilateral implementation of autonomy in sections of the administered territories if it proves impossible to attain a full peace agreement with Jordan and the Palestinians. Our correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that, in a lecture to the board of directors of the Ampal Company in Jerusalem, Minister Ya'aqobi said that any Palestinian who accepts UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 will be able to participate in the Jordanian delegation to negotiations.

AL-QUDS Reports Closing of PLO Offices in Amman

JN280829 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 24 Oct 85 pp 1, 7

[Text] *AL-QUDS* has learned that several PLO offices in Amman have been closed and that the Jordanian authorities have forbidden a number of PLO leaders to remain in these offices. It has also been decided to cut down the number of senior PLO officials working in the PLO offices in Amman. Among those not allowed to reside in Amman are Colonel Abu al-Tayyib, commander of Force 17, and a number of the Occupied Territory Affairs Department officials.

These measures come after a remarkable deterioration in relations between the PLO and the Jordanian Government. The day before yesterday PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat dispatched Khalid al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member and chairman of the PNC Foreign Relations Committee, on an urgent mission to Amman in an attempt to normalize matters between the PLO and the Jordanian Government. Hani al-Hasan, Yasir 'Arafat's political adviser, arrived last Friday in Amman, where he exerted intensive efforts to mend the rift and bring views closer together.

In another development, informed sources in Amman said that the 22 October meeting between King Husayn and Khalid al-Hasan, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's envoy, focused on the complexities resulting from the cancellation of the scheduled meeting between the British foreign secretary and the PLO members of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. The meeting between King Husayn and Khalid al-Hasan also dealt with the new joint action plan.

Peres Interview on Peace Process, Talks in U.S.

TA251310 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT(Leshabat Supplement) in Hebrew 25 Oct 85 p 1

[Report on interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by U.S.-based correspondents Erol Guiney and Ya'aqov Eylon at the "St Regis Hotel" in New York on 23 October]

[Text] Interviewed by *YEDI'OT AHARONOT*, Peres noted: "Today we have close relations with the United States. In my opinion, we are getting more attention and confidence here than others.... There are 50 prime ministers in New York at present... but they all remain in the sidelines."

At the time this interview was taking place Peres already knew that King Husayn's opinions of his speech at the United Nations would be published by *THE NEW YORK TIMES* the next day. In an interview Husayn said he would "reassess" his relations with the PLO although he is still committed to the agreement with 'Arafat. Peres did not directly react to this comment, but referred to the split between Jordan and the PLO: "Since I was aware from the outset of the time limitations and what may be achieved in one visit, I believe that my visit has achieved its purposes. This does not mean that we have achieved peace on earth. I do not want to exaggerate, but I think we accomplished three things:

— "First, the feeling that there is a Jordanian-PLO coalition has now disappeared. People now realize that it is not the PLO with Jordan, but the PLO against Jordan. Therefore, Jordan, Israel, and elements who are not PLO now stand a chance.

— "Second, I think that the initiative is now in Israel's hands and it is up to others to react, contrary to the situation in the past when we were the ones who reacted.

— "Third, this initiative as well as the visit in Washington have contributed to improving Israel's image and stature in the eyes of Jews, Americans, and Europeans."

Two other issues discussed in the United States were the economic plan and emigration from the Soviet Union. "I am very pleased that we received U.S. support for the second stage of the economic plan, the stage of economic growth. However, emotionally speaking, the plight of Soviet Jewry was the most important to me," he noted.

"If the PLO can be pulled out of the picture," Peres continued, "we could be more flexible on the question of an international framework; I did not mention an international conference but rather international accompaniment. I presented this point in the United States exactly as I presented it to the Knesset, to the effect that the Security Council might issue a resolution stating that it supports direct negotiations. An international conference should be based on the following principles:

— "There must be agreement on the participants.

— "It must be agreed that there will be no resort to imposed solutions, that orders will not be issued and decisions will not be canceled.

— "It must be understood that, if it takes place at all, this will be a kind of short 'premiere' just as was the case in Geneva. However, we have not yet concluded anything and our condition with regard to the Soviets remains in effect. I only described the Israeli positions in the most favorable terms possible and I think that was the right thing to do."

Question: Israeli Cabinet members had a different opinion of your speech. Did you foresee such a reaction?

Answer: I am not surprised by the way people react. I do not yet see anybody leaving the government because of this speech and, in my opinion, not all of them had read it. They reacted before

they even read the speech.

Question: And what about Moda'i's reaction?

Answer: (Peres smiles) He said that I had sold Judaea and Samaria, but I didn't mention them in my speech. How can one sell a plot of land without even mentioning it...?

Question: The day you invited Jordan to direct talks, the Jordanian prime minister announced in Riyadh that he and the Syrian prime minister had agreed that there would be no separate peace with Israel. Is Israel prepared to conduct negotiations with Syria and, if so, on what?

Answer: That move causes problems for the Jordanians, not for me. If you asked me whether we prefer an improvement in relations between Jordan and Syria over having the United States supplying weapons to Jordan because relations between Jordan and Syria are not good, I would say that I would rather have the Jordanians improve relations with Syria than receive arms from the United States. In this context, whoever says that there has been an improvement in Jordan's relations with Syria is doing us a service....

Question: Is it conceivable that Syria might take the PLO's place in the talks between Israel and Jordan?

Answer: I would like to be cautious; I do not rule out such a possibility. Look, I am not a speculator and I do not deal with promises. There is no doubt in my mind that any change in the situation calls for a great deal of work and patience. I only know that we have done the maximum possible in the last 2 weeks, but I also know that 2 weeks do not change the world. This is my objective and candid assessment.

Question: Do you believe the Americans will definitely sell weapons to Jordan?

Answer: I have been told that following my appearance before Congress, another 15 senators joined those opposed to the deal. I think the position I adopted was understood. I also said as much to President Reagan: You say that the arms would help Jordan move toward peace, while I say that peace would remove our opposition to the supply of arms.

Question: And does Congress accept that?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Do you think the Soviet Union can play any constructive role in the Middle East?

Answer: First I would like the Soviet Union to stop playing an unconstructive role, and this is why I have been putting pressure on them. So far it has been the Soviet Union that has been pressuring us and telling us: Make peace. But I say: Just a moment, what has been your contribution? It is my assessment that the Soviet Union will not make any real decision before the summit meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev. Until then it is all a matter of public relations, gestures, and so on.

Question: You have held so many meetings. Which has left an impression on you?

Answer: My meeting with the President was very emotional. When I thanked him for U.S. assistance on the issue of the Ethiopian Jews and when I mentioned the plight of Soviet Jewry, there were tears in his eyes. As for Secretary Shultz, there is a very deep friendship between us. This morning I was touched by the meeting with Coretta King (the widow of slain black leader Martin Luther King Jr). Generally, everywhere I go emotions go with me.

I must also admit that my appearance before the United Nations also took a great emotional toll on me; this was not just a technical affair. I also enjoyed meeting Jewish youths; the meeting with them was rather stormy but interesting. Personally, I was very impressed by the reception accorded to me in Congress. Most of the senators and representatives attended and they gave me a 5-minute standing ovation. Not many people enjoy such a privilege.

Question: In your speech you proposed that negotiations begin within 30 days; Secretary Shultz spoke about progress in the next few days. What is to be expected now?

Answer: Everybody feels that Israel has gone as far as it can. I do not want to talk about others. Why should I? The feeling is that Israel was really open and ready. There is no doubt about this. And this had also been the purpose: to show Israel in such a light, without making any real concessions.

Peres Meets With Mitterrand, Dumas in Paris

AU250903 Paris AFP in English 0842 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Paris, Oct 85 (AFP) — Israeli Premier Shim'on Peres arrived here today for a 24-hour visit during which he will have talks with French President Francois Mitterrand and External Relations Minister Roland Dumas. Mr Peres was returning from the U.N. General Assembly in New York, where on Tuesday he proposed direct negotiations between Israel and Arab countries to resolve the Israeli-Arab conflict. The speaker of the Knesset, the Israeli parliament, Shlomo Hillel, is also on a visit here and met Mr. Mitterrand yesterday.

Comments on Ties With USSR

TA251835 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] French President Francois Mitterrand today told Prime Minister Peres that France would be ready to fly Soviet Jews direct to Israel if the Soviet Union allows mass immigration of the community. This was stated by the prime minister following a meeting with the president at the Elysee Palace.

In an interview with French television before the meeting, the prime minister again said that international participation in Middle East peace talks was possible only if each party present agreed to the presence of any particular participant. Peres has made it clear that only countries with diplomatic ties with Israel

would be acceptable. The USSR severed ties with Israel in 1967. On possible Soviet participation at the peace conference, the prime minister said there was little likelihood of a policy change by Moscow before the Communist Party congress next February. In any event, the immigration of Soviet Jews to Israel is more important to me than the reestablishment of diplomatic ties, Peres said.

Discusses Mitterrand Talks

TA251900 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1810 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Paris-based correspondent Yo'av Tocker in Paris "following" Peres' meeting with Mitterrand — recorded]

[Text] [Tocker] Since yesterday the prime minister has apparently received new information, some of it public and some less than public, and his current assessment of Husayn's position certainly sounds optimistic:

[Peres] We know that for the first time Husayn has publicly andunequivocally referred to the Israeli proposal in favorable terms. We know that in that interview Husayn said he was going to reassess his policy, and we know from other sources that he wants to shorten the stages he originally proposed in order to save time. In my opinion these are the three points.

[Tocker] Did you ask for more French or European involvement in your meeting today with President Mitterrand, in order to urge the king?

[Peres] Not to urge, but to give support. We are not using words like urging; President Mitterrand told me in unequivocal terms that France traditionally supports direct negotiations. This has always been and continues to be its stand, precisely as is our stand. Of course, if there is need for international support, I do not know why people in Israel refer to it as auspices. France will consider its position. King Husayn will be here in about 2 weeks, and President Mitterrand will probably speak with him.

[Tocker] In the private meeting with Mitterrand, other Israeli interests than the peace issues were raised, some regarding matters that the prime minister is reluctant to talk about in public:

[Peres] All in all I trust Mitterrand. He is our friend, my own friend; he is a very clever person, and I could speak with him very comfortably on all the issues that interest me, not only the Jordanian issue. I believe France can help us regarding the issue of Soviet Jewry, and I raised this issue. I want to bring about closer industrial ties between the two countries, and I raised this issue as well. In all these issues I naturally found understanding.

[Tocker] When you refer to closer industrial links, do you also mean the nuclear reactors project that was discussed so much?

[Peres] That as well.

Peres Comments on France, U.S. Talks, Reaction

TA270557 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Excerpts] The prime minister returned to Israel last night to downplay expectations. This was the impression of our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer, who was at the airport and spoke to the prime minister.

[Begin recording] [Schiffer] If the prime minister had any news in his pocket, then he managed to conceal it very well last night upon his return from the United States and France. His remarks in the news conference were meant, as it were, to lower the expectations built up during his talks in Washington, New York, and Paris. First of all, Mr Peres does not understand why some Likud ministers became so furious. The proposals I made were compatible with the basic guidelines of the unity government,and consequently there is no need for the ministers to vote on them this morning, the prime minister said, who added:

[Peres] As far as interim arrangements are concerned, it is clear to all of us that we want to propose the autonomy plan which is precisely such an arrangement; there is a Knesset resolution to this effect. How can the Likud ministers change that? As for the demarcation of borders, no mention was made of any demarcation of borders. I do not know where they got the words international sponsorship [hasut] from; this is apparently a local invention. What was mentioned was international accompaniment [livuy] or an international gathering [hizdamnut], which I had cited in a speech to the Knesset, and this is also binding on the Likud ministers. As for saying no to the PLO, all of us say no.

[Schiffer] And so he continued. What about the chances for opening direct negotiations between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation? The prime minister's reply was very cautious.

[Peres] In my opinion the United States has been conducting quiet political contacts with Jordan on proposals that may be of interest. I cannot talk about a timetable because this is not up to me, and I do not want to speculate either. What I said is that as far as Israel is concerned, we are prepared to begin as soon as possible. The chances are better than they were 2 weeks ago but there are still some obstacles and many problems along the way.

[Schiffer] We would remind you at this point that the essential obstacles remain unchanged. Jordan insists on convening an international conference with the participation of the Soviet Union as a sponsoring framework for talks with Israel. Also, Husayn is not prepared to give up the PLO as a full partner to the talks. Therefore, to use Mr Peres' words, the change in the Jordanian king's position is as follows: Look how Husayn spoke 1 year ago and how he speaks today. For the time being then, the change is in style rather than content.

Another issue raised in Peres' talks was allowing Soviet Jews to emigrate to Israel. This was discussed between Mr Peres and President Reagan as well as with French President Mitterrand. The prime minister disclosed that if the Soviets allow Jews to leave, the French president agreed to put French airplanes at the disposal of the operation. As for the facts, Mr Peres said:

[Peres] To my regret, I cannot say much because I do not have any promise in my pocket. I can only say that the issue is on our agenda, but I must point out that I have no information whatsoever that would justify my saying that the development we are expecting has already occurred.

[Schiffer] With the prime minister's return to Israel, Herut youths reacted to some of Mr Peres' moves and statements by staging a protest vigil at the airport and standing with open umbrellas in memory of another political sale [alluding to demonstrations against Henry Kissinger during negotiations on disengagement of forces on the Golan Heights after the Yom Kippur War].

These youths may not have heard the remarks of Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who last night told our correspondent Shalom Oren that there is no need to rush and pass sentence on the prime minister based on his speech to the UN General Assembly, but rather to wait for his report to the ministers in the Cabinet session this morning. [end recording]

Alignment Proposes Advancing Premiership Rotation

TA251350 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
25 Oct 85 pp 1, 11

[Report by political correspondent Refa'el Mann]

[Text] A proposal to advance the rotation of the premiership to the beginning of 1986, with an agreement to hold Knesset elections at the end of that year, was raised during consultations held in a closed meeting at the Prime Minister's Office on the eve of Shim'on Peres' departure for overseas. According to official sources, Peres did not reject the proposal outright.

According to the proposal, which was raised during the meeting of circles close to Peres, the Labor Party will call on the Likud to alter the rotation agreement so that Yitzhaq Shamir may take over the premiership as early as 1 January, on the condition that Knesset elections be held at the end of the year.

Those supporting the proposal explained that it provides a suitable solution to the serious operational problems recently encountered by the national unity government. In light of the evaluation that these problems might continue in the future as well, it was suggested that the national unity government's term of office be shortened to half of the originally planned period. From the Labor Party's point of view, this proposal is preferable over a unilateral disbandment of the government, which some people are demanding, because this would mean an obvious violation of the rotation agreement, which in turn would greatly damage the credibility of the party and Peres personally.

"If one assumes that the rotation will indeed be implemented anyway, then it is better to get it over and done with," a senior source well-versed in the details of the proposal to advance the rotation explained last night.

Associates of Peres believe that senior Labor Party members will vehemently oppose the proposal. Obviously, the proposal will be discarded if it becomes clear in the next few days that there is a chance of negotiations being held with Jordan. If, however, Peres' hopes on this matter do not materialize, some of Peres' associates believe that advancing the rotation has many advantages. Supporters of the proposal believe that in the year that passes until election time, the public will not have forgotten Peres' achievements, even though the premiership will have been passed on to Shamir.

The closed forum that convened with Peres prior to his departure for the United States discussed this proposal as one in a series of ideas for political moves to be implemented in the next few months. Peres did not express support for the proposal, but he did not reject it outright either. In light of the deterioration of Likud-Alignment relations this week, and in particular in view of attacks by Sharon and Moda'i on Peres, sources believe that the proposal will be discussed again next week.

Reportage on Cabinet Reaction to Peres Proposals

Peres: No Coalition Crisis

TA261940 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Paris-based correspondent Yo'av Tocker -- videotaped in Paris 26 Oct]

[Text] [Tocker] Beyond the ceremonies and the very friendly farewell Mr Peres bade President Mitterrand, the following political picture is taking shape: First, France welcomes the Israeli initiative and will help it in Amman. Second, Paris is currently considering the question of the Palestinian representation. Third, France is willing to help if and when Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union is made possible. The prime minister, who is in a particularly good mood, is preparing to deal with the situation at home. Here, for example, is his answer to my question whether he met difficulties as a result of those who criticized him in Israel:

[Peres] Some helped me; those who expressed opposition helped very much, because it showed that our proposal was even more far-reaching than it really was. I myself am not impressed by this criticism.

[Tocker] It sounds as though you are grateful to those who showed opposition.

[Peres] They did not mean to help, but their criticism did not disturb me. How can it disturb me? They actually imply that Israel wants to go even further than what I proposed. I am convinced that the people who criticized what I said enjoy one great advantage: They have not read what I said. I do not know what they are talking about. I have read that one of the ministers said I have sold Judaea and Samaria. I have sold nothing. Nobody wanted to buy anything. I have not dealt with the commercial side of the issue at all. I am at peace with myself, because I acted according to the basic guidelines, and I am not in the least impressed by their criticism.

[Tocker] You do not believe, therefore, that upon your return

problems will await you?

[Peres] Speeches will await me, but not problems. I do not see, for example, anybody getting up and leaving the government. I am certain that next Sunday, when we count the number of ministers attending the [Cabinet] session, it will not be smaller than the number at the previous meeting.

[Tocker] Past experience has already shown that even successful trips to Europe and the United States leave various kinds of unresolved issues in the coalition and partisan fronts. In any event, the prime minister's declared and emphatic feeling this evening is that this time he is holding all the cards.

Likud Agrees on Position

TA262105 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
2100 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] The Likud ministers will present a united position in tomorrow's government session concerning Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' political plan. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that in a consultation this evening in Yitzhaq Shamir's residence in Jerusalem the united position was accepted without argument. The Likud ministers say they will not agree to international auspices, to interim agreements, and to negotiations with the PLO.

Cabinet Meets To Discuss Peres' Visit Abroad

Peres Cited

TA271405 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] The prime minister has said that he can now see dramatic changes in Israel's international situation, in the chance of pushing the PLO out of the process for a settlement in the area, and in the chance for peace negotiations between Israeli and Jordanian-Palestinian delegations. Shim'on Peres' remarks were included in a communique issued by the Cabinet at the end of a session that lasted about 6 hours, during which it heard a briefing by Mr Peres and discussed affairs. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer notes that the Cabinet did not make any decisions on this issue. The Likud ministers are now meeting in Yitzhaq Shamir's office. The Inner Cabinet will meet this evening for another discussion on various aspects of the prime minister's visit.

'Less Vehement' Than Expected

TA271855 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] The Inner Cabinet is meeting in Jerusalem this evening for another discussion on the outcome of the prime minister's visit to the United States. This follows a marathon session of the full Cabinet this morning, at which the prime minister briefed the ministers on his talks in the United States as well as in Vienna and Paris. During his report this morning, the prime minister said he could see a dramatic change in Israel's international standing, and the PLO had never been so far removed from the peace process as it is today. Reporter Dan Eisenberg:

The meeting was less vehement than expected. A cabinet aide described it as business-like, ideological, and free wheeling. Four basic points of view were expressed in the 7 hour session. First of all there was the prime minister, unanimously supported by all members of the Alignment and Shinui. Peres said the main thrust of his efforts has been to isolate the PLO and exclude it from the negotiations on a settlement. The prime minister believes the PLO has never been as far removed from the peace process as it is today. He also explained to the ministers what he meant by international support for talks between Israel and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. That explanation was later repeated to the press by Cabinet Secretary Yosi Beilin:

[Begin recording] The idea was that there would be a kind of a blessing from those five permanent members of the council, and they will call the parties to stage, to have negotiations, direct negotiations, and only after this call the negotiations will be launched. [end recording]

The prime minister's explanations were more or less accepted by one group of Likud ministers, led by Vice Premier Yitzhaq Shamir and Minister Without Portfolio Moshe Arens. One of Arens' aides said later that Peres had not violated the coalition guidelines in his remarks in the U.S., but that the Likud disagreed with the wording of Peres' statements on international backing for the peace talks and would not have mentioned the idea at all.

But Peres' more vociferous critics in the Likud, Ari'el Sharon, David Levi, and Yitzhaq Moda'i were not satisfied. They again charged Peres was violating the coalition agreement and raising proposals which endangered Israel. Sharon added that the Likud must not allow the Alignment to embark on a peace process involving concessions that it, the Likud, does not agree to.

Up to now the meeting seems to have held no surprises, except perhaps the relative mildness with which the speakers expressed their views. But it is interesting to note that all three religious Cabinet ministers, SHAS' Yitzhaq Peretz, the NRP's [National Religious Party] Yosef Burg, and even Morasha's Yosef Shapira, all praised the prime minister's performance abroad, and said he had brought honor to his country. Likud ministers are demanding that the prime minister clarify to the Knesset tomorrow some of the points he made at today's Cabinet meeting.

Peres on Meetings

TA272030 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by political correspondent Yoram Ronen — live in prime minister's office]

[Excerpts] [Ronen] Mr Prime Minister, a short time ago the Likud ministers demanded that you include the main points of their positions regarding the negotiations with Jordan in your speech to the Knesset tomorrow. You refused. Is this a crisis between the Alignment and the Likud?

[Peres] I do not think so, but tomorrow, in the Knesset, I will insist that all my remarks to the UN General Assembly remain as they were. I will not retreat from a single point.

[Ronen] And if the Likud ministers insist on their demand that, nevertheless, some sort of hint of their position be included?

[Peres] I do not know what their position is. There are no Likud positions.

[Ronen] The four 'noes'....

[Peres] I do not know the four 'noes;' I know the guidelines. My speech is in accordance with the basic guidelines. I do not intend to deviate from the basic guidelines, just as I did not deviate from them in the UN General Assembly.

[Ronen] Realistically speaking, do you expect a motion of no-confidence tomorrow, or will the government remain as it is, as you said prior to the Cabinet session? And do you expect the government to remain as it is after the Knesset debate?

[Peres] I think so. I think that, in the final analysis, the Likud will not want to cause a crisis tomorrow. Over what? Because the chance of speaking has been opened? Because the PLO has lost some of its power? Because Jordan has not received the weapons? Because Israel's world status has improved? What are they complaining about? I do not understand this entire matter at all. Anyone would think that some sort of catastrophe had happened to them. Show me one field in which our situation has not improved. So, if anyone wants to make trouble, let him get a Cabinet majority. Perhaps they do not have a plan of 'noes,' and anyway we are not a country of 'noes.'

[Ronen] Mr Peres, perhaps Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is right when he says that this entire quarrel is over an egg that never hatched. As proof, he brought the remarks by the Jordanian minister of information, who said today that without an international conference and without the PLO there will not be any negotiations. So perhaps this whole quarrel is over nothing.

[Peres] Why do you not ask him? There is an announcement by King Husayn, one that is unprecedented. For the first time, he publicly relates, positively, to a government announcement; he says there is a new spirit in it. Now, look what has happened. Today Walters, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, announced that the PLO has removed itself from the general negotiations. The Elysee spokesman has said the French president is reexamining his attitude toward the PLO. King Husayn says he is making a reassessment of the situation. You cannot constantly grasp at straws. Matters speak for themselves, and nothing will change this. There has been a very important change in Israel's status. I think Israel has won points; it has not lost even one point. So, is some party, however important, going to deal with what? And just as a party maneuver?

[Ronen] Mr Peres, with your permission, we will again return to the Cabinet session, and the Inner Cabinet session. I would like to remind you of the Cabinet decision of 2 months ago, which said that a minister who criticizes the prime minister or one of the ministers will have to draw conclusions. Today you did not draw conclusions regarding the Likud ministers who criticized you harshly.

[Peres] First of all, let us see what happens tomorrow in the Knesset. At this stage, what most interests me is to get the policy through. Tomorrow, in the Knesset, I will repeat the main points of what I said in the United Nations, and I expect the Knesset to give its approval.

[Ronen] Nevertheless, at today's Cabinet session, you apparently deliberately ignored what was said by Sharon, Levi, and Moda'i while you were not here, and it was quite harsh criticism.

[Peres] I will tell you two things. First, I have not yet had time to read all the things said by everyone. I did not go on holiday, nor did I go in order to read newspapers, to read papers calmly. I have a completely different rhythm of affairs, order of affairs.

[Ronen] In conclusion, Mr Prime Minister, what is your scenario for the coming weeks and months? How do you see the formulation of negotiations between us and Jordan?

[Peres] A door that was almost locked has been opened. It has not yet been opened sufficiently for the peace process to be able to go through it in all its scope, in all its full size. In my view, an opportunity has been created, a most important one. In my view, dynamics have been created in the current situation. The problem now is to control the dynamics that have been created and guide them in the right direction. I expect many difficulties yet; I expect many disappointments. I expect that we will have to make many efforts, but what we do have, if it is not something complete, it is at least the chance of an opening, and I certainly welcome this. I think we have all hoped for this for a long time. The Likud members say the same thing, that they certainly do want to go into peace talks, and we must also remember that, in peace talks, there are two sides, not just one. We must listen to the Jordanians, the Jordanians must listen to us.

[Ronen] Do you see talks with Jordan before the rotation?

[Peres] I hope so. Again, not everything depends on me. There are also far-reaching changes in the Arab world, almost daily. Look, only yesterday Jordan went to ask the United States for weapons in order to face up the Syrian danger. Today the Jordanians and the Syrians are meeting for talks. That just shows that in the Arab world, and maybe not only in the Arab world, today is not the same as yesterday and tomorrow could be different from today.

Vote Binds Coalition Members

TA280738 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0727 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] The Cabinet secretary has informed the Cabinet Secretariat that the Cabinet and the prime minister consider the vote on the political statement to be delivered by Mr Peres this afternoon a vote of confidence in the government, and therefore the coalition members are not allowed to vote against.

Contacts between the Likud and the Alignment are continuing

this morning. Ministers Shahal and Nisim held talks this morning and are trying to reach an agreement on the debating and voting procedure in the Knesset and the formulation of the statement which the prime minister will deliver before the House. This was reported by our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz.

David Levi on Attitudes

TA272045 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister David Levi by anchorman Hayim Yavin — live in studio]

[Excerpt] [Yavin] Good evening, sir.

[Levi] Good evening.

[Yavin] Mr Levi, if the prime minister does not change the main points of his speech, the one he made to the United Nations, but repeats the main points of what he said there, how will the Likud vote tomorrow?

[Levi] First, I would like to explain here that, along with all the music being heard, he is repeating his words. He will take his words back. We must remember one thing, that, with all the attempt to claim that there was no deviation from the positions the government has held to date, and the basic guidelines, the ordinary citizen is asking: If the prime minister has, in fact, remained adherent, faithful to the Israeli positions as they have been to date, what has happened to the world? What has happened to the United Nations? What has happened to Husayn? If he repeated the same positions, then either the world is an idiot, or nobody knew about our positions, or Mr Peres has some sort of charm that, I would say, conquers the entire world, and I only wish he really was like that. However, we think that here, in the program he presented to the United Nations, there were new positions, contradictory ones. Direct negotiations. Of course, it is possible to claim that our position is direct negotiations and the prime minister has repeated this several times, but, in the same breath, international accompaniment, something to which the entire government, without differences, was opposed only a month ago, because international accompaniment means a dangerous track that will lead to an international conference, something...

[Yavin, interrupting] Is international accompaniment necessarily an international conference? I think that Minister Shahal today recalled that even former Prime Minister Menahem Begin, in 1977, agreed to a sort of umbrella, a sort of international aegis.

[Levi] First of all, when one deals with documents, I would like you not to bring in something that is convenient for you: the proof that we achieved peace with Egypt, and not through an international conference, but through direct negotiations. If there is U.S. accompaniment, it is faithful to us, but an international conference as accompaniment [changes thought] what is accompaniment? And we heard today, it is the opening of a conference. It is true that people are saying this is something more colorful and there will be subcommittees. And we fear this.

Peres Speaks to Knesset Foreign Affairs Committee

TA281052 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1042 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] The meeting of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee has ended. The committee heard remarks by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. The prime minister told the committee members that he would never consider an interim settlement with Jordan aside from the autonomy settlements as specified in the Camp David accords. In reply to questions raised by the Likud committee members, the prime minister said that although preconditions for negotiations must not be set down, Israel will present the Camp David accords as an opening position.

Senior sources in the Likud told our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz that these remarks by the prime minister, whose main points he will repeat in his statement in the Knesset, make it easier for the Likud to support the government statement.

Contradictory Reports on Peres Knesset Speech

TA281118 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1052 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] There are contradictory reports emanating from the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign Ministry about the prime minister's speech to the Knesset this afternoon. The Prime Minister's Office announced a short while ago that Mr Peres told the foreign minister that in his Knesset speech he will repeat the remarks he made in the United Nations, and will not take back a single word. However, the foreign minister's aides this morning announced that understanding was reached between Peres and Shamir whereby Peres will add clarifications to the remarks he made before the UN General Assembly, as demanded by the Likud.

Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports that Peres will begin his Knesset political speech at 1600 [1400 GMT] and apparently only then will it become clear whether the dispute between the Likud and the Alignment has been settled.

NRP Denies Reports of Contacts With Alignment

TA270857 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 27 Oct 85 p 1

[Text] The secretary general of the National Religious Party [NRP], Knesset Member Zvulun Hammer, has firmly denied press reports published over the weekend alleging that contacts have taken place regarding the establishment of a narrow-based government with the Alignment.

Hammer said that the NRP which had initiated the establishment of the national unity government believes that this government has not yet exhausted all its possibilities and has not yet completed its mission with regard to economic and security issues. Therefore, he sees no room for establishing a narrow-based government at present.

AL-FAJR's Sanyurah Interviewed Before Amman Trip
TA261216 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Among the Arabs, Mr Peres' speech has caused a great deal of to-ing and fro-ing. Obviously, the keys to possible peace talks are in the hands of Jordan and the Palestinians, and to this end a number of Palestinians from the administered territories have gone to Amman. Among them are Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj and Hanna Sanyurah, who is a nominee for the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for Middle East peace talks and the editor of the pro-PLO East Jerusalem daily *AL-FAJR*. Before leaving, he spoke to reporter Jerry Cheslow.

[Begin recording] [Sanyurah] My interest when I go to Amman is to see that the present Palestinian-Jordanian accord holds, that this coordination should be increased and cemented, because I believe this has opened the prospects for peace and for political movements and initiatives in the region, and I hope that this is wh[illegible] Mr 'Arafat and King Husayn have in mind, too.

[Cheslow] What will you tell him about affairs like the *Achille Lauro* and like Larnaca, for which Force 17 has claimed responsibility?

[Sanyurah] Palestinian leaders inside and outside the territories have condemned such acts because they are detrimental to the peace process. We also feel very badly about the Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters. This was also detrimental to peace.

[Cheslow] What do you think that the *Achille Lauro* affair has done to the PLO?

[Sanyurah] The incident itself has been deplored and condemned by no other than Mr 'Arafat himself, so its use in order to shove the Palestinians, the PLO, from the peace process is not going to bring any results.

[Cheslow] And yet the person proved to have been behind the *Achille Lauro* hijack is a close associate of Yasir 'Arafat's. We hear no condemnation of Abu al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas] from Yasir 'Arafat. In fact, we hear Yasir 'Arafat condemning the United States for capturing the four hijackers.

[Sanyurah] Abu al-'Abbas publicly came out, in Belgrade and in Baghdad, saying that his organization was not behing this hijacking. Now, if Abu al-'Abbas was behind this hijacking, then I believe also the PLO can take action against those who perpetrated the act. Actually, President Reagan asked Mr 'Arafat at one time to put those hijackers on trial, and I believe Palestinian justice would have been swift.

[Cheslow] When has Palestinian justice ever taken its course against hijackers?

[Sanyurah] I believe this is the first instance where the Palestinians said that they were going to put them on trial, but unfortunately the hijacking of the plane by President Reagan prevented that from taking place.

[Cheslow] The rift between Husayn and 'Arafat supposedly began when Muhammad Milhim refused to sign a document that was agreed on by the PLO and Jordan before the meeting was supposed to take place between the British Government and PLO and Jordanian officials. Don't you believe that this has shaken PLO credibility in Amman?

[Sanyurah] I believe this has been a missed opportunity. It was a blow to PLO political prestige in Europe, but this is not the final act. I think that we can repair the damage and already Mr 'Arafat and King Husayn are working to repair this damage.

[Cheslow] Wouldn't this indicate also that the PLO has such deep divisions that it can't even get itself together, get its emissaries together, to carry out policy agreed on by the organization?

[Sanyurah] We are not a government like Jordan and we are not a government like Israel. The PLO is a liberation organization which doesn't even have safe headquarters, as bombing of the Tunis headquarters has just demonstrated, and this lack of coordination can be blamed for the missed opportunity in London. I believe both the British and Jordanians should have given more time and asked for better coordination, as they know that the PLO is under real stress and its leaders are really working with their own safety at stake.

[Cheslow] And yet, after the meeting, 'Arafat has not made any statement on it, has not dealt with the question at all, has chosen to avoid it.

[Sanyurah] That's why we need the meeting now between Mr 'Arafat and King Husayn. I believe during that meeting they will discuss what went wrong and try to repair it and prevent the damage that resulted from the missed opportunity.

[Cheslow] Even accepting what you said, 'Arafat has shown himself unable to stop hijackings. He has shown that he is unable to get members of his executive committee to carry out agreements that he has reached. Does this bode well for 'Arafat as a partner in a peace process?

[Sanyurah] I believe what we have in the Executive Committee of the PLO is something similar to what the Israelis have in their present coalition government. It's a coalition of divergent political forces, but even now, with Peres' peace plan, the latest proposal that was enunciated at the UN podium, Peres tried to ignore, and he still tries to ignore the Palestinian people and their leadership, the PLO. Without the PLO being involved in the peace process, there is not going to be any peace. King Husayn has said he doesn't want a separate peace treaty, he doesn't want another Camp David. What the area needs is a comprehensive peace settlement with all the parties to the conflict.

[Cheslow] Speaking of divergent political forces in Israel, no divergent political force in Israel could launch a military action without coordination, or without the entire government approving it. You haven't got that in the PLO, have you?

[Sanyurah] Well, we hope to have it as soon as we have our own country. Unfortunately, this is now a liberation movement and

the liberation movement is not as cohesive as a government. [end recording]

Peres To Appoint Palestinian Mayors For W. Bank
TA251124 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 25 Oct 85 pp 1, 6

[Report by Orli Azulay-Katz]

[Excerpts] Immediately upon his return to Israel, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will take a series of unilateral steps to improve the quality of life of the residents of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza. The first and most significant step will be appointing Palestinian mayors in towns like Nabulus and Hebron instead of Israeli Administration officers currently functioning as mayors in these towns.

Peres decided on this move as a gesture of goodwill toward King Husayn, and assurance of this was conveyed to the Jordanian monarch even before Peres addressed the UN General Assembly.

Appointing Palestinian mayors will be one of the first practical steps Israel plans to take in an effort to create a comfortable atmosphere that would accelerate the start of negotiations with Jordan.

In an effort to better the living conditions of the residents, improvements will be made very shortly in the health and electricity spheres. Villages whose electricity supply was cut will be hooked up again, and health centers will begin to operate once more. The prime minister, who spoke on the telephone with several Alignment ministers, announced his intentions of implementing these moves. "We will not stall the initiative. Things must get moving," Peres said.

[Tel Aviv *HADASHOT* in Hebrew on 25 October on page 3 carries a brief report on this subject which adds that *"HADA SHOT* has learned that this is one of the subjects on which agreement was reached between Peres and leaders of the Jordanian Government during recent talks."]

Jordan Withdraws Opposition to Mayor Appointment
TA251843 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 25 Oct 85 p 3

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Excerpt] Jordan has withdrawn its opposition to the appointment of a mayor in Nabulus that is acceptable both to it and to Israel, our correspondent has learned from a reliable source. Lengthy negotiations conducted through notables from the territories failed because Jordan made the appointment of a mayor in Nabulus conditional on the replacement of all the Israeli and Arab mayors which had been appointed during the Likud's term in power.

Jordan now supports a formula according to which Nabulus would be the first town that would lead to changes in other cities as well. Sources in the Civilian Administration confirmed to our correspondent that they are aware of the change in the Jordanian position, but had no other details.

Tank Commander on Answer to Improved Syrian Tanks
TA271841 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] The Syrian Army has acquired modern, improved T-72 tanks. This tank has a much better defense shield than that of the original tank, and a sophisticated firing control system. However, the IDF chief tank officer, Brigadier General 'Amos Katz, has said Israel has answers to that threat, too. Not long ago the Tank Corps was equipped with a new type of shell which is capable of penetrating the armor of all the tank models to be found in the arena, including those the Arab countries may receive in the future, as the Leopard-2 tank. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that Syria currently has about 900 T-72 tanks, some of them of the improved model. Altogether, Syria has 4,200 tanks. The Arab armies on the eastern front have about 10,500 tanks.

Deportation Orders to 4 W. Bank, Gaza Residents
TA280538 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Four residents of the territories have been issued deportation orders. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that deportation orders were issued last night against Zaki Abu (Stayti) from the Jabalyah refugee camp in Gaza, a terrorist who had been released in the prisoner exchange deal, and against three residents of Judaea and Samaria. One of the deportees is Dr 'Azmi Shu'waybi, a member of the Al-Birah local council. The four deportees were detained last night. They are permitted to appeal to an appeals committee and even to the High Court of Justice.

Security sources explained that the four were members of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. According to these sources, the four had been active in subversive and sabotage activity and had not ceased their activities despite warnings and restrictive orders.

Details Of Attack Against Voice of Hope Released
TA251102 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] As will be recalled, three terrorists were killed in last week's terrorist attack that destroyed the Voice of Hope radio station. The fourth terrorist from that squad was captured. Today details that emerged from his interrogation were released for publication. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports from the north:

Nasir Harfan, aged 24, is a Sunni from Ba'labakk in the Lebanese Al-Biqa'. His interrogators formed the impression that he is definitely an intelligent boy, but nevertheless he fell into the trap constructed by the terrorist organizations from well-known

materials: drugs, threats, cheating, and false promises. Harfan said one of the leaders of the Labor-Communist Party in Ba'labakk threatened him that if he did not join the operation he might as well consider himself dead. The squad, as stated, contained four people, two Christians and two Muslims. The purpose of the mixed composition was to demonstrate that the Lebanese opposition front is renewing its activity, and that the common goal of the sacred jihad is bridging the differences of opinion among the sects and parties. The Voice of Hope broadcasting station was selected as the target of choice, mainly in order to achieve maximum impact in propaganda and morale terms. The preparations for the operation took several days and were crowned a few hours prior to the departure by a cocktail of high-power pep pills and ecstatic jihad preaching. It was explained to the squad members that, according to the plan, they would emerge from their mission safe and sound. They carried explosives weighing 50 kg on their backs and they were told that they had 10 minutes between setting the charge and its explosion, but what happened in the courtyard of the broadcasting station teaches us that the terrorists were misled by those who sent them. As soon as they planted the explosive charge beside the station's wall, the explosion occurred and three of the squad members were blown up and their remains scattered to the four winds. All that was left of them was the belt buckles with the symbol of the communist organization on them. Luckily for him, Nasir Harfan was wounded breaking in to the station and was left a little behind the others. After the explosion, he tried to flee, but traces of blood he left behind gave him away in a short time. Harfan told his interrogators he had feared this was going to be a suicide mission, since on the eve of the departure for the operation, the squad members recorded a videotape filled with jihad slogans.

ALGERIA

Documents on Talks With PRC Officials Signed

LD271131 Algiers APS in Arabic 0700 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Algiers, 27 Oct (APS) — Two documents were signed yesterday on the outcome of the political and economic talks and on the various areas of cooperation between Algeria and China following the visit by a Chinese delegation led by Tian Jiyun, member of the Political Bureau and vice-premier of the PRC Council of State.

In the political field, the good relations between Algeria and the PRC were emphasized when Tian Jiyun was received by President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party.

The signing of these two documents projects the strengthening of bilateral economic relations.

The meeting of the second session of the joint committee for economic, trade, and technical cooperation will be held in Beijing during the first [word indistinct] of 1986.

The position of cooperation was discussed at these talks. The two sides have agreed to use all means to develop it so both parties can utilize all the available potential.

PRC Envoy Conveys Leader's Message to Bendjedid

LD262022 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid today received the PRC vice chairman, who gave him a message from President Li Xiannian. The minister for light industry and the head of the department of international affairs and cooperation of the presidency and the Chinese ambassador in Algiers were present at the audience.

Ibrahimi Holds Talks With Leaders in New York

LD261207 Algiers APS in English 1010 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] New York, 26 Oct 85 (APS) — The Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi met Thursday evening here after a dinner offered by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, a number of heads of state and government. In this context, he conferred with West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, presidents Eanes of Portugal, Ziaul Haq of Pakistan, Bongo of Gabon, Vieira of Guinea Bissau and Pereira of Cape Verde and prime ministers Mugabe of Zimbabwe and Lange of New Zealand.

Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi also paid a visit to Senegalese President and Acting Chairman of the O.A.U. Abdou Diouf.

He also met the U.N. secretary general, Javier Perez de Cuellar and Yugoslav President Vlajkovic.

The talks the foreign affairs minister had with various heads of state and government and the U.N. secretary general, were centered on international topical question such as the Western Sahara issue the Iraq-Iran war and the Chadian problem.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Warns Europe on Protecting 'Terrorists'

LD261313 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2140 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi address relayed via satellite to a seminar on Libyan development held in Paris on 25 October — recorded]

[Text] I would like to thank the organizers of this seminar as well as the nongovernmental organizations that have shown an interest. I consider this to be an important international contribution to acquainting nations with each other. Through such efforts, worthy of thanks, the confirmation of understanding between the [word indistinct] of the world, and increasing and strengthening the links between Europe and our country in particular. This seminar is being held in France, a European country situated on the shore of the Mediterranean, opposite to our country. It is held so that those living around this lake, the Mediterranean Sea — which we want to be a lake of peace — can exchange views on knowledge, trade, assistance, science, and culture, and not on fleets, military campaigns and destructive propaganda. We call for the evacuation of all foreign fleets from the Mediterranean, and we want this sea also to be free of foreign bases and nuclear weapons and become a lake of peace. Arabs and Europeans should struggle side by side in order to achieve this common objective.

First, Libya is now based on the Jamahiri system, which is based on the Third Universal Theory [Al-Nadhariyah al-Alamiyah al-Thalithah] as recorded in the Green Book in its three parts. To understand the nature of this new society, we should first understand the Green Book, understand the Jamahiriyah theory, the Libyan popular theory. This theory is not Libyan, rather it is an international theory. Also it is not my work inasmuch as it is my collection of the axioms and self-evident truths which I have classified and put in sections in the Green Book. The struggle of mankind is the author of the Green Book. There have been examples [armanahij] of Libyan society in history but they did not reach the stage now achieved by Libya. Before Christ, the Jamahiri system [words indistinct].

In the French revolution, following the destruction of the Bastille on 14 July, when the masses rose to burn down the palaces of the feudalists and princes, a Jamahiri system was established, but the revolution afterwards regrettably [word indistinct] and the French revolution relapsed then as a Jamahiri revolution. Then it was confirmed as a bourgeois republic, which opened new horizons for the world, as the representative, bourgeois regime. This, as is known, means it was a revolution by the bourgeoisie against feudalism.

When the Bolshevik revolution broke out in Russia, Russia was in a different situation from Libya, despite the fact that there is

now a great similarity to Libya. [Words indistinct] thinkers dreamed about this society and I believe that [names indistinct] all dreamed about or depicted an ideal society free of various authorities, free of [word indistinct], of exploitation, free of government. That is how people can live without a government, without an instrument of oppression, how people can live without oppression, with police, an army, a ruler; how people can live, rule, and administer themselves without any representation, deputization, or mediation.

I believe that these dreams, hopes, and previous attempts have now been realized in Libya through the Jamahiri system. The Green Book is the (?general) guide for all peoples to follow the example of Libya in setting up a Jamahiri system. [Passage indistinct]. When the French revolution erupted, France was accused of being a state of terror, a state of the mob, a state of the riffraff, and of humiliating kings and established families. The whole of Europe laid siege to France, and armies, led by emperors, kings, and generals overloaded with medals, marched in an attempt to liquidate this new (?cry) in France, the (?cry for fraternity, freedom, and equality). But they were the ones who were finished — the emporors, the kings, and the generals — and the bourgeois republic triumphed in Europe and the world.

Was France in fact a terrorist state or were events originally a call for terror? It was a call for freedom, equality, and fraternity, and for the establishment of a republic. But the world at that time was backward in relation to this model, and it disapproved of it and fought it because the world at the time was a reactionary one. The republic triumphed and the reactionary world fell because it lost its relationship with progress; anything losing its relationship with progress loses the battle for life.

Even Libya is now being accused of calling for chaos, for [words indistinct]. We want to make history. We know that the world is backward in relation to the Libyan model and subsequently it cannot absorb the fact that Libyan society is new because it is not the same nature as existing society — that of government of the people, armies, police, exploitation, oppression, deputization, mediation on behalf of the citizen, on behalf of the masses. [sentence as heard] The society which now exists in Libya is strange to the world. I expect the world to reject and fight it, but this new model will triumph because it is progressive.

Those who are now fighting the Jamahiri system and the Jamahiriyah are actually reactionaries and shortsighted people cast away by history and progress because they are reactionaries, and consequently they will inevitably fall and the Jamahiriyah will triumph. The whole world will then turn inevitably to the Jamahiri system just as it did after the French revolution and turned to the republican system.

When the Bolshevik revolution broke in Russia, Russia was alsobranded a country of terror, blood, steel, and fire. The world fought it and tried to contain it. But the world at the time was a capitalist world, a rotten world, and hence could not accept the Bolshevik tenets: the state of the workers, the liquidation of the feudalist and exploitive classes. The world, being a capitalist world, sympathized with the classes opposed by the Bolshevik revolution and with the reactionaries, being itself a reactionary world. But who triumphed in the end? The Bolshevik revolution triumphed because [words indistinct] and those who tried to beseige it and [words indistinct] failed.

Does this means that the Bolshevik revolution was a revolution staged for the sake of shedding blood and the destruction of the world and [word indistinct]? Not at all. It was staged for the sake of socialism and the workers, and to combat capitalism. It has progressed quite considerably along this road. It suffices now to ask the capitalist world [words indistinct] the socialist world. In fact, it is a call for prosperity and progress, and the solution of the economic problem. But the world fighting it is a world breathing its last breath. [Passage indistinct].

Iran is likewise being branded a country of executions, terror,and fanaticism. But this [words indistinct]. The Iranian revolution is a popular revolution and a patriotic revolution. It is against imperialism, Zionist militarism, and reaction. The imperialist, capitalist reactionary world cannot but fight it. But it will triumph over them.

The same thing applies to Libya. It is a new model and a new outcry calling for the liberation of peoples, the liberation of the masses, and the establishment of a Jamahiri world run by the masses without governments. It calls for the abolition of armies. The Third Universal Theory calls for the abolition of armies, authorities, and governments. Only the peoples will remain so that there will be true independence. True independence cannot be achieved at a summit among the big powers as one expects now, nor at the United Nations, which has lost its credibility because the big powers have the right to veto the resolutions of the UN General Assembly, which represents all the peoples on earth. Hence, wars are everywhere, and the UN Security Council seems unable to establish peace. Palestine is occupied and the UN Security Council has been unable to return it to the Palestinian people.

Grenada has also been overrun, but the UN Security Council has been unable to wrest it away from the grip of imperialism and return it to its people and to the revolutionaries.

Tension now rules the world. The world is ruled also by feelings of fear for mankind and peace. Peace, complete peace, cannot be achieved except when Jamahiriyahs are set up everywhere throughout the world, and when all armies, governments, parliaments,and classes are eliminated, and the masses remain. This is because peoples never hate each other. There is not one people prepared to leave their country to occupy the land of another people. This has never happened except in the cases of exoduses brought about forhistorical reasons, as you all know. Armies, however, cross borders on the orders of their commanders. Once the armies vanish, so will their commanders. There will be no instrument to cross the borders nor will there be anyone to give orders.

It is unlikely that the popular congresses in Libya, which are actually the whole Libyan people, will leave their land to occupy the land of others. But they are prepared to defend their land. The armed people are prepared for defense.

When there is an armed people, there are no ambitions for occupation because the armed people are there to deter any

enemies against occupation and invasion. Thus, peace will prevail only when the peoples become masters.

But how do the peoples become the masters? They become masters once they adopt the idea of popular congresses and popular committees.

Though the French revolution itself... [changes thought] From my study of the history of the French revolution, I realized that the Jamahiriyah system was achieved there. Popular congresses rose automatically and the Bastille fell, as well as the palaces of the princes and the feudalist lords. The French people set up what was called then popular councils, which are in fact popular congresses.

Following the revolution in Libya, and when the people realized that the monarchy had fallen, the bases were controlled, and the police had laid down their arms, the Libyan people set up popular congresses everywhere. Thus, when people want to run their own affairs and when they believe that they are in a position of responsibility and there is no government to run things, they set up popular congresses. The popular congresses are thus a natural phenomenon that follows when peoples become free.

The Jamahiri world is a world run by popular congresses, and by popular committees -- congresses and committees everywhere. The new slogans will be raised and they will triumph: There can be no democracy without popular congresses and congresses and committees everywhere; there can be no proxy for the people; representation is nothing but charlatanism.

It has been proven: There is no real representation of the peoples in Europe. The European parliaments have approved the installation of American missiles, long-range nuclear missiles, while the peoples stage demonstrations in the streets in protest. Every day we see in Europe horsemen confronting demonstrators in the streets, and there are acts of suppression and imprisonment and violent clashes between the people and the police. In Britain, in South Africa, and in America there are fires.

All this shows that the angry masses in the streets are not actually represented. There are parliaments, but these parliaments, it seems, do not represent anyone. This is because the parliaments are governed by charlatanism: Representation is nothing but charlatanism. This saying is an immortal one. It is not of my making. It is one that requires no proof. For no one can represent another. If one is sick, no other person can feel what he is suffering. If a man is miserable, no matter how hard you try, you cannot truly represent his misery. If a man is angry, you cannot reflect his true degree of anger. If there is a man who is needy, you cannot truly represent his degree of need. Only he himself alone can truly express his pains, ambitions, happiness, and pleasure. Thus, representation is nothing but charlatanism -- psychologically, socially, and politically. All parliaments must fall, governments must end, and armies be abolished and replaced by popular congresses and popular committees. A congress would have authority vested in it and the committees would be the tools implementing the decisions made by this popular authority.

But this requires a world cultural revolution that would spread these green theories and the Green Book. The ones who will herald this will be the revolutionaries. Hence, it is necessary to have a revolutionary movement, a revolutionary committees movement. Thus, the new universal green movement would spread throughout the whole world so that the masses would learn the sayings and teachings of the Green Book, the new bible.

The masses would then understand this new knowledge. Then a cultural revolution would take place and would be followed by political and economic revolutions. Libya is a revolutionary state founded on popular authority, popular congresses, and popular committees. My role is only one of instigation. I strongly support the cause of liberation and revolution.

Who are the ones who accuse Libya of terrorism? They are the oneswho are opposed to the cause of liberation and against the revolution. They are the forces of oppression, exploitation, imperialism, racism, and of Zionism, which occupies a land which does not belong to the Zionists. Those who accuse Libya of terrorism go even so far as to accuse the PLO of being a terrorist organization at a time when the whole world recognizes the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Thus, supporting the PLO is considered supporting terrorism. This is exactly what Reagan, American society, and Zionism say. They say that Libya is a country that supports terrorism. Since the PLO is a terrorist organization, then Libya is a country that supports terrorism. This is what we hear now: Support for peoples struggling for freedom means terrorism.

They consider Nicaragua to be a terrorist country. This is because Nicaragua has embarked on an action of liberation,one of national independence. They consider the Nicaraguan national liberation movement to be a terrorist movement. Since Libya supports Nicaragua, they consider Libya to be a country supporting terrorism.

Recently in South Africa, the poet Benjamin [Moloise] was executed. He was a revolutionary, patriotic person. But they considered him an outlaw and a rebel against authority. They considered him a terrorist. They also labeled acts of terrorism the popular demonstrations staged by blacks in South Africa who are demanding their right to independence in their own land and the eviction of the aggressive invading white people who have no right to the resources of South Africa. Thus, when we support the African National Congress, or Benjamin or the demonstrations in South Africa, we are considered a country supporting terrorism.

The countries opposed to liberation, the forces opposed to liberation describe everything else as terrorism. This point must be made clear. I believe it is clear to you. We must discuss the meaning of terrorism. We are ready to attend an international conference or seminars to explain the meaning of terrorism.

The fact of the matter is that terrorism is the American terrorization of the peoples: Terrorization with fleets, nuclear bombs, nuclear detonations, and the militarization of space. This is terrorism. All peoples now live in terror. Even the space over their heads has been militarized and nuclear missiles have been installed everywhere, as well as nuclear bases. Fleets are now

threatening secure peoples; take, for example, the repeated American aggression in the Gulf of Sidra, which is aggression against a country that wishes to live in peace. This is terrorism. We live under terrorism by imperialism. The Lebanese people are living under terror because of the Zionist guns. The Syrian people in the Golan are living under terror. The Jordanian people are living under terror. Even Tunisia is now living under terror of Zionist aggression. A small peaceful nation was subjected to aggression in broad daylight and to strikes by aircraft with bombs and missiles. This is terrorism exceeding all terrorism, taking place at a distance from over 1,000 km.

Thus we are living under the threat of Zionist, imperialist terrorism. But when we try to resist it, we are considered terrorists. This is topsy-turvey logic. It verges deeply into the illogical. On the contrary, Libya is a victim of terrorism — American terrorism. Even those European countries which benefit from the existence of Libya economically and politically as a neutral country are now protecting terrorist groups that oppose the revolution in Libya. But those European countries will pay the price for their protection of terrorism, because terrorism will move into its territory. Any chases in the streets or any explosions that might take place will be the responsibility of those who protect terrorism. European countries should realize where their interests lie. They should appreciate their interests in Libya; they are huge interests.

I will show you by figures how Libya is a developing country, investing billions in development. This has enabled European countries to reap great benefits as a result of the development operation in Libya. There are over 300 companies from Western Europe alone operating in Libya which gain billions in profits as a result of development in all fields which has been taking place in Libya in the post-revolution era. This is a revolution of development and not a revolution of terrorism.

Those European countries have not in fact appreciated their own interests. This is because they are subservient to American policy, which is hostile to Libya, and because they provide protection for anti-Libyan terrorists.

In the context of the topic of this seminar, which is development in Libya and the Jamahiriyah in Libya, I have here before me statistics showing Libya's development and its imports from West European countries. Libya's imports from these West European countries in 1981, the first year of the 5-year plan, totalled about $6 billion. In 1982, they totalled about $5 billion. In 1971, they totalled to $500 million only. These figures concern our imports from Western Europe. This shows that after the revolution, the volume of our imports increased.

As for Libya's imports from Western Europe compared to its total imports worldwide, the figures show that Libya's imports from the West European countries constitute 70 percent of Libya's total imports. These imports are developing. They were 60 percent, but they have now reached 70 percent. This means that Libya imports 70 percent of its total imports from Western Europe.

Thus, Libya is extremely important to Western Europe. Consequently, Western Europe must think of its own interests and not those of America. America wants to sacrifice the interests of Western Europe for the sake of safeguarding its own interests. Hence, the United States does not look at these figures or at these billions. There are over 300 West European companies operating in Libya. All these interests would be harmed if Libya decides to evict Western Europe and close the door in its face should Western Europe continue to protect anti-Libyan terrorists and continue to support the extremely anti-Libya American racist policy.

On the other hand, the percentage of Libya's exports to Western Europe (?has gone down). In other words, quite the opposite to imports. Until 1985, exports were 85 percent, that is, 85 percent of Libya's exports went to Western Europe. At the present time, Western Europe imports only 54 percent of Libya's exports. While 70 percent of our imports come from Western Europe, only 54 percent of our exports go to Western Europe. This means that this relationship is in favor of Western Europe more than it is in favor of Libya, because Libya's exports to Western Europe are diminishing while Libya's imports from Western Europe are growing. Europe must grasp this.

I thank you, for this is a valuable opportunity you have offered me to objectively put before you these facts. I have before me, on paper, the balance of the contracts between Libya and the states of Western Europe concerning 5-year plan projects: West Germany, $7 billion. This is just the volume of contracts between West Germany and Libya. Italy: $4 billion; France, $1 billion; Britain, $400 million. So, Germany is No 1; Italy No 2; France No 3, and then Britain.

The value of contracts with Western Europe — there are other states in Western Europe which I have not mentioned — is $16 billion. Imagine -- $16 billion. This, in brief, is the volume of foreign cooperation between Libya and Western Europe alone; and it is in favor of Western Europe. It shows just how massive Libya's spending is, Libya's investments in development.

After the revolution about 1,000 foreign companies entered and worked in Libya in the fields of industry, agriculture, health, [words indistinct], ports, and airports. These are the fields of development in Libya.

Furthermore, I want to say that the regime in Libya, the Jamahiriyah regime — about which I briefed you earlier — is based on the Green Book. It is meant to be based on the Green Book. Its implementation will appear more clearly in the future because ambiguity might arise due to the fact that we are on the way to eliminating the style of the previous regime with its corrupt, exploitation-based relations and its bourgeois, reactionary, and consumption-based culture. We are taking up this fight in order to create a new productive, cooperative, socialist, democratic people's culture, and a regime founded on this idea.

The economic order in Libya is an implementation of the first chapter, I mean, the second chapter of the Green Book. It is based on the order of partnership. There are now partners in the production of the great establishments owned by the people. Take, for instance, a plant manufacturing tractors. Suppose it produces 30 tractors a day: 10 tractors go to the plant, to the plant that has participated with us in producing them; 10 tractors go

to the raw materials suppliers, or to the people if they were the ones who supplied them; and 10 tractors go to the workers. Likewise, suppose a cement plant produces 3,000 sacks a day: 1,000 sacks go to the plant; 1,000 sacks to the raw materials suppliers, and 1,000 sacks to the workers. Workers do not relinquish 1,000 sacks for a wage equivalent to 100 or 200 sacks, as is the case now in the world where workers are slaves [words indistinct] their wages.

Wage earners are those who give up their production in return for a wage which equals part of their production, but in Libya, with the liberation of workers from the wage system, workers who have become partners, not wage earners, under the slogan "Partners, Not Wage Earners," now receive compensation for all of their production. The factory, raw materials, the workers; these three elements participated in a productive operation and gave us a product. This product is divided equally among these three elements. But what is happening now in the world is that a factory owner takes all three shares and gives a worker a wage, which equals only part of his production. The economic system based on the system of partnership has its main support in the fact that wage earners have become partners. The workers [words indistinct].

Second, there is also the system of joint partnership: A group of Libyans participate equally in productive work and the administration of this work is shared equally. They have no manager, but if there must be one, one of the partners in the joint partnership becomes a manager for a day, a week, a month. They divide production among themselves equally, that is according to the effort and according to the [word indistinct] of each one in the joint partnership. This is (?currently a major project). Each group of Libyans comes to the General People's Committee for the Economy for a licence to establish a productive joint partnership: So Libyans, 10, 20, they become partners; there is no employer and employee; they are all partners. Accordingly, there is no employer and employee. In Libya there is no Libyan who works for another Libyan for a wage. There are no wages at all in Libya. This is [words indistinct].

The other model: the individual worker. A Libyan citizen wants to have a farm [words indistinct]; one wants to open a workshop for himself and his family, or as an individual; one wants to open a repair workshop, a production workshop. What is important is that it should be productive work. Everyone is free; the one who wants to work for himself and the one who wants to work with others in a joint partnership is free to do so, and the one who wants to work with the people in an establishment owned by the people, in which he is a partner in production, is free to do so.

There is also another system: one who wants to provide a service to the people. The people should provide him with a livelihood. Let us assume that a doctor or a teacher says: I do not want to enter into a joint partnership or work in an establishment owned by the people, and I do not want to establish a workshop or a farm for myself; I want to serve the people, I want to be in the field of medicine or in teaching, to teach children or treat the sick. In return, the people should guarantee the livelihood of this person, but not by way of a wage. It is important however that the people guarantee a carefree livelihood sufficient to meet his needs. [Passage indistinct].

This led the world to the point of falsifying (?contracts), with all the emphasis on money becoming (?essential). The quest now is not for somebody with qualifications or with production potential, for somebody knowing the value of money. No, the quest now is for somebody with money itself. This is very grave, and is the reason why the world is now deviating, and is forging currency. There is currently a great problem: The forging of currency in the world. Why is currency being forged? Because the quest now is only for currency, for money. For currency, even forged, one can take other people's production. One's value is measured by the money in his pocket.

The questions now are not how many consumer goods do you have, how big is your production capacity, what are your qualifications; no, the question is how much money you have in your pocket. Hence, the forging of money has become ineluctable. This is a disaster because production will stop, qualifications will be abandoned, man's values will be obliterated, and a man's value will be measured by the amount of money he has. Therefore, money is an evil that must be fought. Money must be [word indistinct] money. Money disappears when profit disappears.

The society of the masses, heralded by the Green Book and the Third Universal Theory, is a society where economic activity is aimed at satisfying the needs, and not at saving. You (?work) so as to live, and not so as to save. The rest of (?production) must go to the people [words indistinct] what it wants, but the activity of an individual must be aimed only at satisfying his needs.

In this regard, even the religious doctrines, Islam and other religions, were founded on this basis, on the basis of this economic theory. Perhaps Christianity and Judaism too, all religions [words indistinct], shunning illicit gains, not taking other people's property, forbidding interest. This means that a person should produce in order to satisfy his needs only; the remainder is for society. If we followed this policy there would be no crisis or unemployment in the world. The cause of the current economic crisis and unemployment in the world is the fact that anyone is allowed to exploit society. One person should not have 100 houses and then rent them. He has the right to just one house; the other 99 must be the property of the people.

Everyone tries to take [words indistinct] society is divided among the members of the society; the share of each one is a stone or a house and the remainder is collective property. A person has no right to touch the wealth of society, to add to what he really needs and then say: This is my property, my private property. Communism, as a matter of fact, meets Islam on this subject. What I have seen is that communism calls for a man living in a communist society to produce only so as to live, to produce so as to satisfy his needs. From his production he takes what satisfies his needs. Communism says that you produce the maximum, but from your own production you take only what satisfies your needs and you leave the rest for society.

This is the economic order in force in Libya, an order for liberating needs. For a person to become free, he must be freed from his needs. It is in the needs that freedom lies, and it is in freedom that happiness lies. For a person to be happy he must be free, and for him to be free we must free him from his needs and

remove from him all pressure, both material and moral. We must also break all his bonds. If bonds are smashed, pressures lifted, and needs taken care of, then man becomes really free and his human nature is fulfilled. He becomes the one who makes decisions; he can make laws for himself, make decisions for himself. He can decide his influence in the People's Congresses. Naturally this can be realized only in a Jamahiri society founded on the People's Congresses and the Peoples Committees. Land belongs to everyone and everyone can use land to satisfy his needs by his own efforts (?but not to exploit) others. Land is collective property. Anyone who wants to build a house does not buy it from anyone. If he wants to build a workshop on it, he does not buy from anyone; if he wants to build a farm on it, he does not buy the land from anyone, and he does not own the land on which his farm is built; he owns the farm but not the land on which the farm is built.

A house belongs to the one who lives in it. A family cannot live in a house belonging to someone else because this would be a serious (?encroachment) on freedom, a very grave restriction to freedom. [Words indistinct] moral and material [word indistinct] against freedom is the fact that someone lives in a house belonging to someone else. For someone to become free we must at least free his basic needs: housing, means of transport, clothing, food, drink, and decision-making. These are things that man must possess, otherwise he will lose his freedom.

[Word indistinct] governments (?use) the current exploitation to deny man these opportunities, to deny him the right to decision-making [word indistinct] with the government or parliament. Man therefore is denied material and moral power. The forces of exploitation benefit [words indistinct] food, housing, means of transport belonging to others; [word indistinct] belonging to others. If [word indistinct] man becomes nothing. When mankind realizes this new (?approach) it will revolt over this [word indistinct] of these material and moral opportunities. This is the origin of cultural revolution. The cultural revolution will start when man everywhere realizes that to be free he must possess these capabilities. Freedom is not (?the principle) of liberalism or the one that led to imperialist capitalism, the freedom to plunder other people's potentials.

No, one is free when one possesses one's own potentials, when one is master of one's own needs; but what belongs to others is for others. Presently, capitalism says that one is free to exploit others, plunder others, enslave others. This led to the advent of Marxism as a nationalist reaction forbidding private property definitively; houses became the property of (municipality?), instead of belonging to a landlord. But this [word indistinct] that has harmed freedom.

The Jamahiri regime is the exit from the controversial crisis between Marxism and capitalism that has now worsened. Mankind is now facing an impasse and marking time. But, mankind has the capability to transcend crisis. It is these capabilities that have created the Green Book and the Third Universal Theory in order to move toward progress once again. There is no [words indistinct] for any reason. The Jamahiri regime is post-Marxism. [Word indistinct] Marxism, there was an outlet to move forward. [Word indistinct] that Marxism is a progressive trend but [words indistinct] and faced an impasse.

The Jamahiriyah is once again the one to forge the path ahead even if Marxism (?or any other ideology) [words indistinct]. The economic order [in Libya] is based on this foundation. A house must be maintained by its owners. Even housemaids are slaves [words indistinct]; a car belongs to the person driving it; a house belongs to those who live in it. He who produces consumes his own production; no one has the right to take other people's production. He who produces has the right to consume his production. But now millions of workers produce and others produce. They are forced to relinquish their production in return for a small wage. So the slogan of, "Partners, Not Wage Earners" must spread throughout the world so that sit-ins and demonstrations waged by workers throughout the world [words indistinct]; wages must be completely abolished and workers must be freed from their bonds and become partners, not wage earners. This must spread to factories. This would spread by means of revolutionary committees in every plant, in every place where there are workers. They would spread these new daring slogans.

Mankind will get out of its crisis only if the existing world is destroyed, the world of imperialism, (?oppression), exploitation, the world of government and people, ruler and the ruled, the employer and the workers, president and those he presides over.

Representatives, middlemen, leaders, presidents, all these must disappear and be replaced by the masses; wealth must go to the masses, not to a government or a private sector. Wealth must be divided among members of society and everyone must get his share of this wealth and satisfy his needs from it. Socialist establishments must be set up where workers are partners not wage earners until we attain a society where workers decide their own affairs.

The political regime in Libya is based on the Jamahiri regime, that is People's Congresses and People's Committees. Very simple: All the people are mobilized in People's Congresses which have the power; they promulgate laws and resolutions. They decide everything and the People's Committees implement this. We are just a revolutionary force instigating the masses and encouraging them to exercise power. We are still in the first stage, getting rid of the culture and mentality of relying on a government, on the existence of a government. We are presently in a society without a government. It is difficult for people to accept and live without a government, without an army, without police.

Last month, September, the Libyan police force disappeared and was replaced by a local people's security force. Every neighborhood sets up its own security. The agent wears a green badge [words indistinct], in streets in Libya you would find that traffic is regulated by people carrying green badges. Any citizen can volunteer to do this job. A criminal is apprehended by any member of the People's Security because a criminal is everyone's enemy. So the people are taking over tasks that used to be performed by an organ. In return for the existence of this organ, people relinquish some of their freedom. Freedom is indivisible, and for freedom to be complete the people must assume all the tasks performed by the organs that reduce its freedom, foremost of which is the institution of government.

In Libya government has been abolished and replaced by People's Congresses and People's Committees. The greater the population a state has and the more remote its regions are, the more it is in dire need of a Jamahiri regime. Perhaps a small state may not be badly in need of a Jamahiri regime because it can be administered by means of any organ. But big states need the Jamahiri regime more than the small states, and it is impossible for capitals in big states, even with lies and fiddling, to practice this [word indistinct]. Beijing cannot; it is impossible for Beijing to manage the affairs of one billion people in China, or to know what they want. China, more than Libya, needs to become a Jamahiriyah. Likewise, Delhi cannot manage its nationalities and provinces with a federal government. Impossible, and the proof is the opposition, the trouble, and the bloody acts now taking place in India. They all constitute the rejection of an inadequate regime. [Sentence indistinct]. The Jamahiri regime is the regime that would solve India's problems, the problem of [word indistinct].

The Soviet Union has to a certain extent overcome this — it is also a big country with a big population — by means of the soviets. The soviet regime is an incomplete Jamahiri regime; it has not reached the grassroots. The soviets do represent the masses, but the Jamahiri regime [words indistinct]. The masses themselves are mobilized in the People's Congresses. The congresses are the ultimate objective, and councils, soviets, and committees are just steps on the road. This indicates that in the future the entire world will become a Jamahiri. The proof is the expanding basis of opposition and the widening of the basis of participation in power. This is not going to stop midway. It will continue until everyone gets into power, and then the Jamahiri regime is set up. The multiplicity of parties is proof that everyone wants to govern, and the widening of the platform of opposition to power shows that all people want to govern and reject rulers. The expansion of participation in power indicates that incomplete power [the power of government as opposed to the masses] is beginning to give way to complete power [power of the masses]. This is not going to stop midway. In the end, it will lead to the emergence of the power of the people, the emergence of a government with the participation of all.

History confirms this. There used to be monarchies where the king alone ruled and owned the land and everything it contained, and afterwards left it to his sons. This has now become ridiculous and unacceptable due to progress. Republics later appeared where the people elected the king, the president of the republic being a king without a crown. People elect a king, a ruler. Their are presidents of republics who are in fact kings because they are presidents for life. Heritage is also involved, a president leaving power to his son after him. This happens even in a republic.

The third stage is a stage where the masses govern themselves and reject choosing someone to rule them. Not only do they reject having someone rule them, but they reject even choosingsomeone to rule them. They govern themselves because they now believe that they are fit to govern themselves. All these demonstrations, sit-ins, strikes, agitations in the world, and the negative and positive political acts in the world now are an expression of rejection: The masses set up a government and after a while this government turns against them. They elect a parliament and then they stage demonstrations against decisions adopted by this parliament. Parliaments promulgate laws rejected by the masses. This means that all-out rebellion has begun, and this is in fact the beginning of the end for the instruments of power: parliaments, governments [word indistinct].

The social order is given in the third chapter of the Green Book. When I say social order, some may think about men and women. In a Jamahiri society there is no consideration for the words man and woman. In a Jamahiri society the masses are the masses irrespective of whether they are males or females. In this society males and females exist only from a biological point of view which in no way interests the political and economic domains. The Jamahiri regime recognizes only the human being without seeking to know whether it is male or female because this does not concern it. All people are equal and the Jamahiri society is based on all the masses. It has a completely different view of women from the traditional view of men and women.

In a Jamahiri society there are no men and women; there are just masses. Hence, there are no [word indistinct] issue of women. Society becomes free entirely, men and women, if one can say so. This society is based on other social matters which I now would like to speak about such as education. From the social point of view it is the education as provided for by the third chapter of the Green Book [words indistinct]. Learning is a natural right for everyone and one cannot be denied it unless denial is self-imposed. Education also must be free without any restrictions, molds, and official shapes. Now every state wants to teach the new generations what the authority deems fit, but the Jamahiri regime gives the right to everyone to familiarize himself with all trends. [Sentence indistinct].

Education, science, and learning are not an organized curriculum and classified subjects young people are obliged to learn during a number of hours on rows of benches from printed books. This sort of education that prevails throughout the world is a method contrary to (?freedom). Mandatory education, over which states of the world are priding themselves whenever they manage to impose it on their respective youths, is one of the methods of denying freedom. The mandatory shaping of man's talents is the mandatory orientation of man's options. It is an act of dictatorship killing freedom. [Words indistinct] before free choice to [words indistinct] to force man to learn a given curriculum is a dictatorial act. Imposing specified subjects to inculcate people is a dictatorial act. Mandatory teaching and organized curriculum-based teaching are in fact a way of making the masses ignorant. All states that define the trends of education through official curricula and force people to learn them, and officially define the subjects to be learned, are states practicing repression against their citizens. All the methods of education now prevailing in the world must be destroyed by a world cultural revolution that would free the mentality of man from the curricula of [words indistinct].

This in no way means closing schools, as those who think superficially may think when hearing this; nor does it mean people abandoning education. Quite the contrary: Society should make available all types of education and leave to the people the freedom to take to any science spontaneously. This requires a sufficient number of schools for all types of education. Not securing enough schools means limiting the freedom of man, and

forcing man to learn the specific subjects available. It means denying man a natural right as a result of the absence of other types of education.

Societies that forbid and monopolize education are reactionary societies, biased toward ignorance and against freedom. The societies that prevent the knowledge of religion as it is are reactionary societies, biased toward ignorance and hostile to freedom. The societies that monopolize religious knowledge are also reactionary societies, that is examples of ignorance and slavery. Societies that discredit other people's religion, other people's civilization, and other people's behavior in offering them as subjects of learning are reactionary, biased societies hostile to freedom. It is like the Christian teachers who now, throughout the Christian world, in schools inculcate in the youth of Europe and the Christian world a deliberately false teaching. They tell them that Muhammad is a charlatan, a magician, and not a prophet. Why tell them this? Just tell them the truth and then they will judge for themselves.

This is ignorance and a reactionary act; it is against freedom. Let people know; let Christian youth know who Muhammad was as we in the Third World (?know about) Christ because He is mentioned in the Koran and no one can change this. We know how He was born to His mother Mary, (Heron's) sister, [words indistinct], the story of Moses. We know where Mary came from and where Jesus, Mary's son, came from, how He was born, spoke to people, and how He disappeared. We are free; we can adopt Christianity if we want, and we know who Muhammad really was and who Jesus really was. However, you in Europe give the youth false information on the Islamic religion, motivated by the crusaders, racism, and fanaticism. This is reactionism, ignorance, fanaticism, and against freedom. Societies which monopolize religious knowledge are also reactionary, fanatical, ignorant, and against freedom. They are societies which distort other people's religion and culture; Arab and Islamic cultures are distorted in Europe for political motives. This is a fanatical, reactionary, and antifreedom action; it does not allow a person access to true knowledge so that he can choose, [words indistinct] freedom. Societies that prohibit materialist knowledge are reactionary, fanatical, ignorant, and against freedom. These societies prevent [words indistinct] other people's right to knowledge; they do not allow the use of the atom for peaceful purposes, [word indistinct] sea, nor solar energy.

This is fanaticism, ignorance, reactionaryism, and an action against freedom. Societies that prohibit materialist knowledge are reactionary, fanatical, ignorant, and antifreedom societies. Societies that monopolize materialist knowledge are reactionary, fanatical, ignorant, and against freedom, such as when the United States prevented Libyan students from studying space, aviation, nuclear physics; it stopped them. This is ignorance; this is against science. Space, nuclear physics, and aviation are sciences [word indistinct] it is possible to use for peace, cooperation, happiness, and freedom. The United States issues an order preventing Libyan students studying space, nuclear physics, andaviation — this is the height of crudeness, ugliness, and [word indistinct]. Societies that monopolize materialist knowledge are reactionary, biased towards ignorance and against freedom. Knowledge is every man's right and no one has the right to deprive him of it in any country, unless a person commits an act [words indistinct]; that is if a person commits an act that would take him to prison, of course, he may learn something [word indistinct] the knowledge. (?The objective) here is to control him so he does not harm [society] with this knowledge. Ignorance ends when everything is presented truthfully, and when knowledge is accessible to every person [words indistinct]. Every person has (?his own talent); some in drawing, some in [word indistinct], some in reading, some in clothing. The disabled, the healthy, men, women, old and young, everyone should be offered (?knowledge) in the way that suits them. There is no specific [word indistinct] way, and [words indistinct] forced to reach this way. [Sentence indistinct].This is an (?analytical) and philosophical action education in the Jamahiri society which should now exist in Libya. [Sentence as heard]

We talk about social order in Libya, and we also talk about [word indistinct] and arts. People should protect their heritage, [musical] compositions, notes which suit them, and should not be forced to grasp or enjoy [word indistinct] other people's compositions or notes, because these are related to language and taste and cannot be imposed.

Sports, horsemanship, and [word indistinct] in the Jamahiri system (?if it existed) in Libya would abolish wrestling and boxing; wrestling [words indistinct] people wrestling each other, bull-fighting, and fighting between other animals, and boxing — this is a barbaric act and a campaign should be launched in the world to abolish wrestling, boxing, and torturing animals, jumping and fighting each other as they do in Europe — cock-fighting, bull-fighting, horse jumping.

[Unidentified speaker]: We have informed you that at the end we did not [word indistinct]. We thought that it would be possible to (?make time for) you to contribute to our seminar and ask you a few questions. In fact the majority of us who know the Green Book [word indistinct] Libya is unchallenged. Even though it may be unknown, or even [words indistinct], those who have come here today have come to complete their knowledge, and have worked throughout the past 3 days. If you kindly agree to stay with us for half an hour, we will present these questions, a series of questions which I believe did not reach you due to poor communications. The questions are on four issues, the issues that are the subjects of our seminar: the history of religion and modern history of the Libyan Jamahiriyah and its ideology, which are basically known to the majority of us. The other issue is the development process, which raises many questions, and I will mention some of them; for example, the current state of your programs and the results of the oil crisis, and the crisis in the capitalist world as a whole. To what extent would your plans be affected or changed in view of the fact that your plans are to promote national independence and develop all parts and sectors of the country and the economy? We ask you precisely how your Jamahiri democracy would be able, by its unity or the unity of its committees, to achieve quick results and have adequate information in a world that is changing rapidly and in a country, which you yourself say, does not have an administration or government? If you like, we will embark on other problems which concern your agriculture and [words indistinct] but we will not have enough time. Your Excellency, Colonel, I have asked you questions. If you could enlighten us about them, we would be grateful to you.

[Al-Qadhdhafi] In any case, we will start with the beginning of your question. Naturally, the world economic crisis has affected us all and the oil exporting countries have suffered. In a country like Libya, where there recently was a revolution, (?which was dependent on oil) and did not have enough time to compensate for oil with other alternatives, we are now moving, with difficulty, to (?develop) alternatives to oil. [Words indistinct] the revolutionary objective is to develop firm and lasting alternatives to oil for the Libyan people. However, the prevalent consumption mentality was brought about by the capitalist group and the imperialist world and created this consumption mentality. It is difficult for us to break through toward production, away from [words indistinct] of consumption, and, indeed, we are facing a problem regarding this. However, with the establishment of the Jamahiri system, People's Congresses and People's Committees, people will look after themselves and will shoulder their responsibilities. The Libyan people are a part of People's Congresses, and with the help of the People's Committees of People's Congresses, because People's Congresses are composed of all the people, the common people. [sentence as heard]

As for People's Committees, they are composed of administrative leadership, technicians, administrators, and experts who are used by the People's Congresses in the People's Committees to implement their resolutions [words indistinct]. Congresses decide whatever they want and the committees implement whatever the congresses want [words indistinct]. The Libyan people, in their People's Congresses and People's Committees, put two issues forward: this is oil, this is the quantity of oil exported by Libya, this is the price, and these are [words indistinct] their needs and requirements [words indistinct] their income and requirement, and try to define supply and demand. This is better than if there was a governmental system which makes decisions that surprise the people. This is the cause of the failure of governments; governments which have never decided anything for the benefit of the people. But people were not aware of economic problems [words indistinct]. Even in Europe socialist governments were ousted and capitalist governments took over; capitalist governments were ousted and socialist governments took over, and vice versa and [words indistinct]. In the Jamahiri system people take responsibility for themselves and there is no government to be ousted; there is no party to be blamed. People know their income, their efforts, and their needs [words indistinct]. Libya has not suffered a political crisis like countries that have governments and parliaments. There is no government that could be blamed and ousted, and there is no parliament from which we can withdraw confidence, or a government from which parliament can withdraw confidence. There is no parliament that can be dissolved in order to hold new elections. There are permanant People's Congresses, which include all the people, and People's Committees, which change continually. People's Committees can be changed for others. There is no political crisis in the Jamahiri system. Even workers do not go on strike or stage demonstrations because they are partners in production. Workers in Libya are partners and not hired. [Sentence indistinct]. The Jamahri system is luckier than all other systems in facing crises because people decide their destiny and know everything; they decide everything. a Government may be forced to withdraw subsidies from some basic commodities [words indistinct]; people may be surprised by the rise in the price of basic commodities and stage demonstrations, and the government is ousted [words indistinct]. The government may withhold payment of wages and salaries because it does not have the income, and suddenly people find that their wages have fallen, and they stage demonstrations to oust the government. Another government is established and the former government has no sky from which gold falls, and the crisis continues. Crises continue in many countries despite changes of government due to this reason. In the Jamahiri system the congresses decide whether to lower wages, increase wages, lower [the price of] commodities, raise commodities. Libya is a country in which society is complex. [Words indistinct], it is backward, among backward countries, and on the other hand, luckily, when there is a world crisis, it is not a complex society from an economic perspective. It will not be held back. I do not think that Libya would be held back by an economic crisis; it will pass easily. I tried to answer this only from an ideological view. Thank you.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Moroccan, UAE Envoys

LD252224 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] The leader of the Great September Revolution today received the Moroccan king's envoy, Ahmed Reda Guedira, and the UAE oil minister, Mani' Sa'id al-Utaybah, who have been sent by King Hassan II of Morocco and the UAE president, Shaykh Zayid bin Sultan Al-Nuhayyan.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Junblatt, Diouf Letters

LD270041 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] The brother leader of the great Al-Fatih Revolution has received a letter from brother Walid Junblatt, president of the Socialist Progressive Party and head of Lebanon's National Democratic Front, connected with events in Lebanon.

The brother leader of the revolution has received a letter from Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, the current chairman of the OAU.

YSP Delegation Arrives in Tripoli 27 Oct

LD280032 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1645 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Tripoli, 27 Oct (JANA) — Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau of the Yemeni Socialist Party in the PDRY, and a delegation accompanying him arrived in Tripoli this afternoon for a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

In a statement to JANA brother 'Abd al-Ghani said that his visit came in the framework of contacts existing between the two fraternal countries the Jamahiriyah and the PDRY.

Al-Turayki Talks With Foreign Officials in NY

Meets Turkey's Ozal

LD260908 Tripoli JANA in English 1655 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] New York, Safar 10, Oct.25, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal received the secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison.

During the meeting at the UN headquarters in New York yesterday, the two sides discussed bilateral relations, the current international situation and other issues of common interest.

Meets OAU Official

LD260918 Tripoli JANA in English 1702 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] New York, Safar 10, Oct. 25, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison made a series of contacts with delegates to the UN General Assembly in New York.

Yesterday he had separate discussions with the secretary general of the Islamic Conference with whom he discussed issues of Islamic interest. He also discussed African issues with the secretary general of the OAU.

The secretary for foreign liaison also met the foreign minister of Finland with whom he exchanged views on issues before the UN Genreal Assembly.

Meets Ziaul Haq

LD260910 Tripoli JANA in English 1657 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] New York, Safar 10, Oct. 25, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — President Mohammad Ziaul Haq of Pakistan yesterday received the secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison.

During the meeting at the UN headquarters in New York bilateral relations, Islamic issues, the situation in the Arab region, and other issues of common interest were discussed

President Zia conveyed his greetings to the leader of the revolution to the secretary for foreign liaison.

Meets Ortega

LD261553 Tripoli JANA in English 1437 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] New York, Safar 12, October 26, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Daniel Ortega, president of the republic of Nicaragua, yesterday met with the secretary of the People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau in New York.

The two sides discussed bilateral relations and matters of mutual interest.

President Ortega informed the secretary of the People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau on the latest development of the situation in Nicaragua and the American Government persistent dispatch of mercenaries to carry out subversive operating against Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan leader asserted the readiness of the people of Nicaragua to counter any attacks against their country.

President Ortega asked the secretary of the Peoples' Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau to convey his greetings and gratitude to the leader of the revolution for the backing and support provided by Jamahiriyah to the Nicaraguan people.

Furthermore, the secretary of the Peoples Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau met with the Sri Lankan foreign minister during which bilateral relaitons and matters of mutual interest were discussed.

Mobutu's Black States League Planned To Wreck OAU

LD271852 Tripoli JANA in English 1734 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Tripoli, Safar 13, Oct.27, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The representative of Mobutu in Paris has declared that the president of the Zairean regime will announce on 24th November, the anniversary of his illegal take over of power in Zaire, the formation of the so-called the League of Black African Countries. The declaration asserts the dubious policy laid down by Western and Zionist circles for Mobutu Sese Seko in a bid to destroy the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and drive a wedge between the Arab nation and African peoples so as to open the door for further Zionist penetration of the African Continent.

Although 'the scheme' of Mobutu was declared several months ago without receiving any positive response from African countries, announcing it anew shows that the president of Kinshasa is intent on trying to destroy the biggest regional agency in the world: The Organisation of African Unity, which despite the setbacks it suffered, proved to be capable of consolidating Arab-African solidarity bonds. The organisation provided a forum on many occasions, for Arab-African dialogue in cultural, economic and political matters.

Undoubtedly Mobutu's 'scheme' will be financed by the American Government which is seeking political penetration of the black continent and it will be backed by those in Paris, London or Washington who did not conceal their intentions aimed at opening the gates of the black continent for the Zionists and their colonial allies.

MAURITANIA

Government Decree Announces New Ministers Appointed

LD272202 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] According to a decree issued by the chairmanship of the Military Committee for National Salvation today Mr Hamdi

Samba (Jof) was appointed minister of equipment and transport; Soumare Oumar minister of civil service and youth and sports; Mr Ahmed Ould Ghanahalla minister of water supply and energy; Major (Ngaye) Kane minister of health and social affairs; Mr Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Wedady minister of culture, information, posts and telecommunications.

According to a decree issued today also by the chairmanship of Military Committee for National Salvation, Captain Ali Ould Mohamed (Sal) was appointed director general of national security.

Under the terms of a decree issued today also by the chairmanship of the Military Committee for National Salvation, Mr Abdelkader Ould Diddih, deputy minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, has been relieved of his functions.

AFP Report

AB271928 Paris AFP in French 1858 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Nouakchott, 27 Oct (AFP) — The fourth government reshuffle [passage indistinct] Ould Taya, [words indistinct] an official release published in Nouakchott announces [words indisitnct] reshuffle is marked by 3 new ministers and 10 changes of portfolios, the release from the party chairman's office said.

According to this reshuffle, Mohamed Mahmmud Ould Wedady, Soumare Oumar, and major and medical doctor, Ndiaye Kane, are entering the government and will be in charge of the Ministries of Information and Telecommunications, [words indistinct] of cadres, and public service respectively. And Mr Ould Wedady, who is a journalist and the former Mauritanian ambassador to Syria, is replacing Ahmed Ould Ghanahallah, who becomes minister of water supply and energy. He himself is replacing Mohamed Fadel Ould Dah who is leaving the government. Mr Soumare is replacing Mr Camara Ali Gueladio, who is leaving the government. Finally, Major Ndiaye Kane will replace Hamdi Samb, who will become the minister of equipment and transport, replacing Mahmoud Ba who is leaving the government.

The communique from the ruling party also said that [words indistinct] deputy minister [words indistinct] Ould Diddih, and that Ely Ould Mohamed Sall, former military commander of the Nouakchott Region has been appointed director general of national security, replacing Mohamed Lemine Ould Ndiayane.

The communique did not disclose the name of the new deputy minister of foreign affairs. No indication from official sources [words indisitnct] of the reshuffle which is taking place just a few days after the Mauritanian head of state's return from an official visit to Algeria and Tunisia.

The new minister of public health and labor, Major Ndiaye Kane [passage indistinct] this committee.

President Returns From Algeria, Tunisia Visits

AB261120 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Colonel Maaouyia Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya, head of state and CMSN chairman, returned to Nouakchott on Thursday afternoon from Algeria and Tunisia. In those two countries, the head of state paida friendly working visit from 18 to 24 October 1985, at the invitation of his brothers, Presidents Habib Bourguiba and Chadli Bendjedid.

MOROCCO

Polish Official Holds Talks on Cooperation

LD252118 Rabat MAP in English 1305 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Rabat, Oct 25 (MAP) — The different aspects of the Moroccan-Polish economic cooperation in mining, energy and geological areas were reviewed here recently by Moroccan minister of energy and mines and Polish Foreign Affairs Deputy Minister Jean Majewski.

In addition to the traditional trade exchanges of mineral products, namely Morocco exporting phosphates to Poland and importing the Polish sulphur, the two parties examined the possibility of Morocco purchasing coal from Poland as part of the Moroccan Government's plan to substitute coal for oil in electric energy generation.

The meeting also dealt with identifying possible areas of cooperation in several fields to be submitted for study by the joint commission during its upcoming meeting.

On the other hand, Majewski was received Thursday by Moroccan Secretary of State to the Foreign Affairs Ministry Ahmed Cherkaoui. The two parties tackled topical international issues and questions of common interest in the perspective of strengthening and promoting relations between the two countries.

Lamrani's Talks, Meetings in U.S. Reported

Meetings at UN

LD261339 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] New York, Oct 25 (MAP) — Moroccan Premier Mohamed Karim Lamrani currently participating in the works of the 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly carried on contacts here with heads of states and heads of delegations attending the session. Lamrani conferred with the UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and King Moshoeshoe of Lesotho with whom he examined ways to enhance cooperation between the two countries.

The Moroccan premier also met the Comoro Islands president, Bissau-Guinea president, and his Turkish counterpart, Turgut Ozal, with whom he surveyed development perspectives for bilateral cooperation.

Lamrani held a series of talks with several heads of delegations attending the reception offered by the president of Equatorial Guinea, Obiang Nguema, and the secretary of the Libyan popular committee of external relations (minister), 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki.

The Moroccan premier conferred with Senegalse President Abdou Diouf, current chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) right after the reading out of the royal speech before the General Assembly in which Morocco proposed an immediate cease-fire and the organization of a referendum in the Sahara beginning of Jan 1986.

Received by Bush

LD261331 Rabat MAP in English 1208 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Washington, Oct 26 (MAP) — Moroccan prime minister, Mr Mohamed Karim Lamrani left here Friday after a few hour visit to Washington during which he was received by the U.S. Vice-President George Bush.

Talks that lasted one hour were attended by Moroccan Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and Information Minister, Mr. Abdellatif Filali and the Ambassador of Morocco in Washington Mr. Maati Jorio as well as a prime minister's close aide.

At the end of the meeting, the prime minister told the press that he had paid this visit to Washington on behalf of King Hassan II to discuss with American officials issues of common interest.

He said he had tackled with George Bush the whole set of cooperation projects between Morocco and the United States.

The Moroccan premier also said that Sahara issue was brought up during the discussion.

Mr. Lamrani also held a meeting with the vice-president of the World Bank with whom he discussed the existing cooperation between Morocco and the International Monetary Fund.

On his part, Mr. Abdellatif Filali met with the American Undersecretary of State Mr. John Whitehead.

Mr. Filali told M.A.P. at the end of the one hour meeting that "these talks are part of the periodic contacts" between Morocco and the United States and that they were held "in a cordial atmosphere marked by mutual understanding".

The latest developments "in our region and in the Middle East" were also examined during the meeting, said the Moroccan minister who added that both sides agreed to "keep in touch".

Mr. Lamrani and the delegation accompanying him had arrived in Washington on Friday morning coming from New York where they attended the official ceremonies marking the 40th anniversary of the UN body.

Returns From U.S.

LD271426 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] This morning, Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani returned to Morocco from the United States, where he delivered before the UN General Assembly in New York the speech His Majesty King Hassan II addressed to the United Nations on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of its establishment. In a statement the prime minister said that his majesty the king's speech had a great impact on the delegates participating in the current UN session. They showed great interest in it and congratulated the Moroccan delegation for the sincerity and objectivity that characterized it.

The prime minister said that during the business of the current UN session he held a series of meetings with a number of heads of state and premiers of fraternal and sisterly Arab, African, and Islamic states. The talks with those leaders dealt with the proposals presented by his majesty in his speech to the United Nations and which are aimed at putting an end to the existing tension in the northwest region of Africa. Mohamed Karim Lamrani explained that these leaders expressed to him their admiration for the clarity of the stances declared by his majesty with regard to both the cease-fire in the Sahara and the holding of a referendum under the auspices of the United Nations. They also assured him of their countries' support for Morocco and its legitimate rights.

The prime minister also paid a visit to Washington where he conducted talks with the American vice president, George Bush, in the White House on bilateral relations between Morocco and the United States and on cooperation between them, particularly in the economic and social fields. It was an opportunity for the question of the Sahara and the new initiatives declared by his majesty in his speech addressed to the United Nations to be raised. The American vice president renewed his country's support for the idea of a referendum.

Equatorial Guinea's Nguema Arrives From U.S.

LD280045 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1530 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Casablanca, 27 Oct (MAP) — President of Equatorial Guinea Colonel Teodoro Obiang Nguema arrived this morning in Casablanca from the United States, where he participated in the 40th United Nations General Assembly session.

Marrakech Court Sentences Fundamentalists

LD261913 Rabat MAP in English 1234 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Spelling of all personal names as received]

[Text] Rabat, Oct 25 (MAP) — The court of appeal of Marrakech Thursday sentenced twenty convicts, 16 of whom in absentia, to life imprisonment as part of the affair called "Movement of Mujahidins in Morocco" in which 15 members of this underground fundamentalist organization have been standing trial since Monday on charge of "attempt on the state's internal security".

Four other convicts were sentenced to a 30 year prison term, one to 25 year imprisonment, another to 20 year, two to 2 years plus 1000 DH [Dirham] fine (100 dollars) and three to one year imprisonment plus a 500 DH fine.

Among the convicts who were sentenced to life imprisonment figures (Ennaamani Abdelaziz), still at large, who was sentenced to [words indistinct] twice in absentia.

The first time, for his involvement in the slaying, December 1975, of Omar Benjelloun, the then director of the daily *AL MOUHARRIR* [spelling as received] now called *AL-ITTIHAD AL-ISHTIRAKI* and one of the leaders of the opposition socialist party the "union socialiste des forces populaires". The second time, during the 1984 trial of 70 fundamentalists charged with "attempt on the state's internal security".

(Ennaamani) was viewed up to recently the right-hand of one of the leaders on the Moroccan fundamentalists, Abdelkrim Moti, who was sentenced to death in absentia for the third time in last September's trial of the subversive elements who were arrested at the Moroccan-Algerian border in possession of arms and explosives and charged with wanting to create public disorder with the aim to overthrow the regime.

(Ennaamani) who is reportedly living in Europe is the founder of the underground organization "Movement of Mujahidins in Morocco".

SUDAN

Daf'allah on Relations With U.S., Libya, Egypt

GF261846 Doha QNA in Arabic 0850 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Kuwait, 26 Oct (QNA) — Sudanese Prime Minister al-Jazuli Daf'allah has stated that he expects Egypt to return to the Arab ranks. He said that his country encourages and welcomes such a step.

In a statement from Washington to the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-SIYASAH*, he said that his latest meeting with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak was frank and fruitful. He stressed that the Sudanese Government refuses to balance relations with Egypt against the extradition of former Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri.

On his meetings with the chairman of the World Bank and the IMF, he said that they were positive and there was understanding regarding Sudan's economic problems. In connection with the chairman of the IMF, Dr Daf'allah said that the chairman of the IMF expressed adherence to Sudan's programs and demonstrated great flexibility and willingness to be in agreement with Sudan and its economic policy.

The Sudanese prime minister said that the U.S. defense secretary has confirmed that the amount of military aid for Sudan will remain as it is, and that the same is true for the rest of the military cooperation programs. However, he ruled out Sudan's participation in joint military maneuvers with the United States, such as the "Bright Star" maneuvers.

On Sudanese-Libyan relations, the Sudanese premier said that he has presented to U.S. officials a complete Sudanese appraisal of these relations. He assured them that these relations are not and will not be at the expense of anyone.

TMC Chairman on Commitment to Civilian Rule

NC260829 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0645 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Cairo, 26 Oct (MENA) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council [TMC], has once again stressed the serious intention of the council to hand over authority in the country to a civilian government after the coming general elections.

In an interview appearing in today's edition of *AKHBAR AL-YAWM*, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said that the TMC has no plans to postpone the elections. The council is performing its duty in running the country, but when the transitional period is over this task will be turned over to a civilian government to rule under a legitimate parliamentary system.

Referring to constitutional and democratic reforms in Sudan, Siwar al-Dhahab said that the Sudanese Constitution has been completed, signed by the TMC, and put into effect. Soon, he added, a law regulating party activities and their formation will be prepared and enacted to account for the new conditions and set the stage for the coming democratic elections.

Siwar al-Dhahab was asked about safeguards against any further coups which may interrupt the normal course of life in Sudan. He replied that democracy is the only civilized judge of the country's safety and security. In this country, he said, the man in the street believes in civil disobedience and revolt as a means of countering any coup. The Sudanese people, Siwar al-Dhahab concluded, will not allow coups to hinder their progress.

Leader To Raise Numayri Tape in Egyptian Talks

JN271543 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1456 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 27 Oct (SUNA) — Asked today about facts in connection with the audio cassette, which reports say contains the voice of the deposed president, Interior Minister General 'Abbas Madani said that it is very likely that it is Ja'far Numayri's voice. Reports circulating in Khartoum about the cassette say that the deposed president began conspiratorial activity against the Sudanese revolution. In a statement to the press today, the interior minister said that the information he has indicates that this subject will be raised during Siwar al-Dhahab's talks with President Husni Mubarak.

Asked about the legal measure to be taken if the audio cassette contains the deposed president's voice, the interior minister said that if this is proved, the Egyptian authorities will take legal measures to ask Numayri about that. The minister expressed his regret about the nonavailability of accurate, advanced equipment, as he put it, to determine such matters accurately.

TMC Official Doubts Numayri Involved in Plot

JN262147 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1735 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 26 Oct (SUNA) — A senior Sudanese official has denied recent reports about deposed President Ja'far Numayri's involvement in political activity in Egypt against Sudan. In a statement to SUNA, General Taj al-Din 'Abdallah, vice chairman of the Transitional Military Council, said that there was nothing to indicate that Numayri was involved in such activity. He wondered if there were anyone who could prove that the voice recorded on an audio cassette [not further identified] was actually that of the deposed president and that he was the person who sent it.

Gen Taj al-Din indicated that Egypt, in accordance with its laws, makes it a condition that no political refugee may embark on any political action, especially against the country from which he originated. He said that whether the story of the cassette is true or not, the deposed president must relize that he is not welcome in Sudan and that he has no place in Sudan. Gen Taj al-Din doubted that there were forces trying to harm Sudanese- Egyptian relations. He called for caution and vigilance, for if such forces do exist they may harm relations which Sudan badly needs to develop and bolster.

Visiting Libyan Delegation Meets Defense Minister

JN262204 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1717 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 26 Oct (SUNA) — Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah met with a Libyan military delegation currently visiting Khartoum today. A source in the Libyan delegation said after the meeting that the two sides exchanged views on a number of issues of mutual interest to the armed forces of both countries.

In response to a SUNA question about progress in the implementation of the military protocol signed between the two countries, the Libyan source said that all the equipment that was agreed upon has actually arrived in Sduan and that the rest is on the way.

The source said that other Libyan military delegations representing the Libyan Air Force, Navy, and ground forces will also visit Sudan within the framework of this protocol. He said that a number of Sudanese military delegations will also visit Libya. The Libyan delegation paid a number of exploratory visits to some military positions in Sudan.

Sudan To Receive Assistance From Egyptian Forces

JN270655 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1715 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, 26 Oct (SUNA) — Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah told SUNA today that Sudan will receive during the next days the technical and administrative assistance agreed upon with the Egyptian Armed Forces within the framework of the minutes recently signed in Cairo. The defense minister visited Cairo last month and held military talks there.

Defense Minister on Relations With Egypt, Libya

GF271641 Manama WAKH in English 1545 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Muscat, Oct 27, (WAKH) — Member of the Sudanese Military Transitional Council and Defence Minister Brigadier General 'Abdallah 'Uthman described relations between Sudan and Egypt as deep-rooted. He said that Sudan is not imposing any conditions or constraints on Egypt.

Brig 'Uthman denied any intention to amend the joint defence agreement signed between Sudan and Egypt.

In a statement to the Omani daily *'UMAN* published here today, Sudanese defence minister said that the paper signed recently between Sudan and Libya is a military cooperation protocol organising the exchange of expertise and training missions between the two countries. He affirmed that it is not a joint defence agreement.

Speaking on recent developments in Sudan, the Sudanese defence minister said that the current security situation in Sudan is stable.

The recent developments in southern Sudan will not urge the Sudanese Transitional Council to halt dialogue with the rebels there. He said the national conference concerning problem in the south will be held as scheduled.

Defense Minister on Relations with U.S., Iran

GF271549 London AL-MAJALIS in Arabic 26 Oct 85 pp 26, 27

[Interview with Defense Minister Major General 'Uthman 'Abdallah by unidentified *AL-MAJALIS* correspondent in Cairo "during his recent visit to Egypt"]

[Excerpts] [Question] Where do relations between the United States and Sudan stand after news agencies described them as tepid, particularly following the Soviets' attempts at rapprochement?

['Uthman 'Abdallah] The relations between Sudan and the United States are very good: These relations are old and cannot be disturbed by what is called rapprochement attempts by the Soviets, nor by our denunciation of President Reagan's statements, nor by our stand on the Palestinian issue. The United States still extends economic development aid to us and also extends some military aid, though limited, to us. As far as I know, the United States knows Sudan's stand very well and understands Sudan's intention to establish relations with world countries based on mutual respect. It also understands that Sudan does not attempt to establish relations with some countries at the expense of its relations with other countries. On this basis, I believe that the United States is not angered at the establishment of relations between Sudan and the USSR.

[Question] What about the Sudanese-Iranian rapprochement and the resumption of the Sudanese relations with Iran? Will this not affect Sudanese-Iraqi relations, particularly since the resumption of these relations comes while Iraq is at war with Iran?

['Abdallah] On the contrary, Sudan believes that the resumption of its relations with Iran will be an opportunity to enable it to play a role between Iraq and Iran to stop the bloodshed between the two Muslim countries. Let me explain a misinterpreted point that the resumption of Sudanese-Iranian relations means a tilt toward some alliances which support Iran. My explanation is that Sudan at present cannot be involved in such alliances and that our relations with Iraq were established, and will continue to be, on the basis that we are an Arab and Muslim country. As I said before, we are affiliated with all fateful goals of the Arab nation, because our aspirations are one, our fate is common, and that our relations with Iran must not mean keeping away from fraternal Iraq.

TMC Official Comments on Garang Cease-Fire

JN271143 Khartoum SUNA in English 0927 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, Oct. 27 (SUNA) — Transitional Military Council (TMC) Deputy Chairman, Gen. Taj al-Din 'Abdallah said the ceasefire declared by "rebels" leader John Garang meant to impose conditions that the Peoples Armed Forces should not make any movement even for daily routine as the normal supplies and providing the units troops with their salaries.

In a statement to SUNA, 'Abdallah said, the Peoples Armed Forces were still committed to their decision not to use force unless in case of self-defence.

The routine duties will not stop because they are legal duties, but we will not pursue and attack the rebel forces, 'Abdallah added.

Finally, he said the Sudan is building its foreign relations whether with the neighbouring countries or other countries on a based principle which is always seeking to develop those relations.

Defense Minister Cites Cease-Fire Violations

JN261039 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, Safar 11 Oct 26 (SUNA) — Defence Minister Maj Gen 'Uthman 'Abdallah yesterday reaffirmed the People's Armed Forces' Committment to the unilateral ceasefire in the south despite provocation actions from Garang forces. Speaking at a political rally organized by the Khartoum University Student Union KUSU, 'Abdallah said that the current war in the south has resulted in displacement of more than one miiiion Sudanese nation, obstructed the river transport and hindered the development projects. 'Abdallah stressed that democracy was the sole way to solve southern Sudan question. The minister ruled out the possibility of a military coup saying that the Armed Forces have chosen democracy and it will not bring about a new dictator.

The rally was also addressed by Housing and Construction Minister [Madani] and the chairman of the ministerial committee for reconciliation saying that all the national forces have renounced the use of the violence to solve the south problem.

On the recently formed national committee to prepare for the convening of the national reconciliation conference, Madani said it was a technical committee.

Transitional High Executive Military Council THEC for the south spokesman William Ajal, speaking in the rally, described the THEC as a government in exile saying that there were many obstacles prohibiting it from going to the south.

The rally was also addressed by other party representatives.

SPLA Reportedly Ready To Extend Cease-Fire

JN281045 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 28 (SUNA) — The Sudan's People Liberation Army (SPLA) has expressed readiness to extend the period of cease-fire for offering convenient time to hold the national dialogue, SPLA spokesman announced.

In a phone-call with the daily paper *AL-AYYAM* published today the spokesman said a committee had been formed to conduct dialogue with the tripartite national alliance delegation.

On the other hand the SPLA spokesman said the government troops tried to storm Bor town at the time where Garang had already announced cease-fire with the Armed Forces.

The spokesman went on to say that the announcement of cease-fire by the SPLA has been taken to give chance to the political forces to consider their proposals.

Radio SPLA Carries Warning to Darfur Citizens

EA251727 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese Peoples Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Sources close to the Sudanese People's Liberation Army [SPLA] High Command have disclosed here this morning that the SPLA-SPLM leader Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, has received a statement from the Organization for the Promotion of Darfur pledging the full and unqualified support of the organization for the SPLA-SPLM. The statement, the full text of which has been furnished to Radio SPLA, calls upon the citizens of Darfur area of western Sudan to refrain from being used by the Khartoum government in fighting the SPLA, which, the statement said, was an organization fighting for the advancement of Sudan's backward areas — that included the western part of the country. The statement noted in particular that the successive regimes that have been ruling in Khartoum have utterly failed to deliver their promises to improve the quality of life in Darfur. Meanwhile, the citizens of Darfur have continued faithfully serving the interests of those regimes.

SPLA Reports Sudanese Army Assault Repulsed 26 Oct
EA261513 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Radio SPLA has just learned that in the early hours of this morning Wolf Battalion, under the command of Major Dr Yak Majer Deng, repulsed a combined attack on SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] positions in Ulang area [Upper Nile region] by Siwar al-Dhahab's regular troops and militia forces of the bandit Gordon Kong. The enemy suffered heavy casualties in lives and the assault steamer that they used to [words indistinct] is now [words indistinct] back to Malakal. The official spokesman for the SPLA High Command said that the SPLA will continue to keep it cool in the face of these unwarranted provocations by the Transitional Military Council and its flagrant violations of the cease-fire.

Al-Tayyib Trial on Falasha Airlift Charges Begins
JN271139 Khartoum SUNA in English 0950 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 27 (SUNA) — Number one aide of deposed President Ja'far Numayri and chief of his state security 'Umar Muhammad al-Tayyib and four others have pleaded not guilty on charges of helping in the transportation of Ethiopian Falasha Jews to Israel through Sudan. A state security tribunal for the trial of the former president and his aide Saturday said the deposed president would stand trial in absentia separately as he is out of the country.

Al-Tayyib appeared at the court with the four other defendents: Colonel al-Fatih Muhammad Ahmad Irwa, Colonel Musta Isma'il, Lt. Colonel Danial Deng Kol and Major Fu'ad Bandar. But the court said the four officers were offered pardon by the attorney general to become prosecution witnesses and that they had accepted the offer.

The trial started amid tight security measures following press reports that a foreign intelligence service was planning to snatch the first defendent, assassinate the judges or destroy the court chambers.

Attorney General 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ati delivered the prosecution opening statement in which he launched a massive attack on Israel and the United States of America. "The ideology of Zionism is an imperialist one based on territorial greed and isolation of the Jews race from other people in the region," 'Abd al-'Ati said. "American support to the Zionist entity does not emanate only from the large community of Jews in the United States but because of close similarity of interests," he charged.

He said after the Second World War Western imperialists took more interest in the Middle East because of the oil discoveries. "The region is now wanted for its potentials and not as a way through," he stressed.

"Military assistance extended by the United States to Israel is for the defence of American interests in the Middle East," 'Abd al-'Ati told the tribunal. The United States has now moved from the stage of support to Israel to stand a direct partner in its war with the Arabs, he stressed.

'Abd al-'Ati said the U.S. did not conceal its role in the Israeli aggression on Lebanon, or the Zionist raid on the PLO Hq in Tunisia or its interception of the Egyptian plane over Italy.

He said Israel's weak point is scarcity in human resources and the U.S. and Israel are planning to close that gap by repatriating Jews into the occupied territories in various ways to increase the Israeli population.

He said Sudan's support to the Palestinians' struggle has been very old. He recalled that in 1967 Sudan Prime Minister Muhammad Ahmad Mahjub declared that Sduan was in a state of war against Israel until Sduan's deposed president began to follow surrenderist trends. "Allah, the people and history will never forgive Numayri for providing Israel with human resources," the attorney general said.

He said the accused were standing trial because the transportation of the Falashas constituted a strategic support to Israel. He said the movement of black Jews into Israel would be expolited by the Zionists to promote contacts with African states and added that Israel had declared 1985 as the year for its return to Africa. He said the accused had moved not less than ten thousand Falasha Jews direct to Israel or through other European countries.

He said Numayri and Al-Tayyib had exploited their positions to conceal and facilitate the movement process. "Al-Tayyib allowed the U.S. Emabssy in Khartoum to function as on operation room to supervise the Falasha transportation without the knowledge of our Foreign Ministry or even the army intelligence," he said.

'Abd al-'Ati said that Al-Tayyib visited Washington where he received direct instructions from the CIA chief Mr Casey. "We have documentary evidence that Al-Tayyib received two million dollars as an installement for his service," 'Abd al-'Ati charged.

In his capacity as the chief of the country's intelligence, Al-Tayyib allowed American Hercules C-130 aircraft to penetrate the Sudanese airspace carrying armed personnel to implement the Falasha transportation via Sudan, he said.

'Abd al-'Ati said the accused were involved in acts which defamed Sudan's reputation and endangered its safety and sovereignty.

He said Al-Tayyib and the four officers made direct and indirect contacts with Israel and the United States and committed deeds harmful to the country's political, economic and diplomatic interests.

The tribunal was held in the grand meeting hall of the dissolved Sduanese Socialist Union (SSU) headquarters. The trial will be open and related to the public through radio and TV.

The three-man tribunal is presided by Judge 'Abd al-Rahman 'Abd al-Rahman and groups magistrates Shaykh al-Sanusi and Hsuayn 'Awwad Abu al-Qasim, while advocate 'Abd al-'Aziz Shiddo lead the defence council and Sadiq al-Shami the prosecution.

Charges Al-Tayyib faces include assisting CIA and the U.S. Administration in serving Israel by Falasha transportation, receiving money from CIA and helping other get some funds and violating the 1958 Israeli boycott law.

Punishments range from life imprisonment to death sentence. Meanwhile, the court heard testimonies of the LT. Colonel (police) Amin 'Abbas, the first prosecution witness who reported on the findings of the investigation with the accused.

The operations of transporting the Ethiopian Jews 'Falasha' via Sudanese territories were carried out late last year and early this year before the popular uprising drive that ousted formed President Numayri on April 6. The Falashas who entered Sudan as refugees following the severe drought that hit the western part of Ehtiopia were airlifted by shadowy Belgian airline from an airstrip near the eastern Sduanese town of Ghadarif.

The plainclothes state security elements supervised the operation according to the former president directives who was reportedly said to have received about 56 million dollar as a price for the operations.

The airlifting of the Falashas to Israel had spurred outcry in the Arab world of which Sduan is a member.

TMC Official, U.S. Envoy Discuss Relations

EA262253 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Lieutenant General Taj al-Din Abdullah Fadl, the deputy chairman of the Transitional Military Council, met today in his office at the People's Palace His Excellency Hume Alexander Horan, the U.S. ambassador in Khartoum.

His excellency the ambassador said after the meeting that he discussed with Lt Gen Taj al-Din current Sudanese-American relations.He described these relations as very good and strong.

Concerning the reasons for the American Embassy's refusal to receive the National Alliance's memorandum addressed to U.S. President Reagan about his country's recent stands, the ambassador said: We informed those concerned that the embassy was fully ready to receive the memorandum through the proper channels, namely through the Foreign Ministry.

The ambassador refused to comment on the contents of the memorandum and said the question of the Falasha airlift to Israel was an internal matter of concern to Sudan alone.

Embassy Staff in Riyadh To Be Investigated

JN271148 Khartoum SUNA in English 0935 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Khartoum, Oct. 27, (SUNA) — The attorney general yesterday delegated a representative to investigate the Sudanese officials at the Sudanese Embassy in Saudi Arabia on the case of former Public Service and Labour Minister Oliver Albino.

Albino was accused of smuggling drugs to Saudi Arabia after being arrested in Jeddah Airport five months ago possessing narcotic pills at the value of two millions Saudi riyals. The Transitional Military Council fired Albino from his office in accordance with a recommendation by Prime Minister Al-Jazuli Daf'allah.

TUNISIA

Mzali Confers With Spanish Foreign Minister

PM240947 Tunis L'ACTION in French 19 Oct 85 pp 1, 5

[Unattributed report: "Mohamed Mzali Receives Spanish Foreign Minister"]

[Text] Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and minister of the interior, had a meeting at the Kasbah government palace yesterday afternoon with Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez who arrived in Tunis in the afternoon for a 3-day official visit to Tunisia.

The meeting took place in the presence of Foreign Minister Beji Caid Es-Sebsi, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Mahmoud Mestiri, Secretary of State for International Cooperation Ahmed Ben Arfa, and Tunisian Ambassador in Madrid Ferid Meharsi, and members of the Spanish delegation and the Spanish ambassador in Tunis.

After the talks the Spanish guest said he and the prime minister examined questions related to bilateral cooperation and Tunisia's relations with the EEC, especially the agricultural programs drawn up in the EC framework and which concern some member-countries such as Spain, Italy, and Greece, as well as ways and means of safeguarding the interests of the Maghreb countries, and particularly Tunisia.

Mr Ordonez also said that at the forthcoming EEC meeting in Luxembourg his country will try to find solutions which will protect the Tunisian economy from the effects of the community's expansion.

The Spanish foreign minister also said that he and the prime minister discussed current problems, especially the Middle East conflict.

PRC's Tian Jiyun Arrives on Official Visit 27 Oct

LD271245 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The vice-premier of the PRC Council of State, Tian Jiyun, arrived this morning in Tunis on an official visit to last until 30 October.

ETHIOPIA

Soviet Union's Sergeychik Ends Visit 25 October

EA252043 Addis Ababa Domestic Service Amharic 1700 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Comrade Mikhail Sergeychik has said his country will make sustained efforts to implement the agreements signed by Revolutionary Ethiopia and the USSR. Comrade Mikhail Sergeychik, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, said this today in a statement at Bole International Airport before leaving for home after his 1-week working visit to Ethiopia, during which he signed agrements to assist our country's economic development.

Comrade Mikhail Sergeyechik said during his tour on various parts of our country he had witnessed the importance of the development activities carried out by the working people of Ethiopia under the leadership of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE]. He also commended the work being done in various fields through the common desires and efforts of the Soviet and Ethiopian comrades. Comrade Mikhail Sergeychik said scientific, technical, trade and other cooperation under way since November last year had created favorable conditions for the implementation of joint projects and the promotion of revolutionary Ethiopia's economic development through short- and long-term programs.

Comrade Mikhail Sergeychik was seen off at Bole International airport by Comrade Mersie Ejigu, WPE Central Committee member and [word indistinct] under the National Committee for Central Planning, and Comrade Gennadiy Andreyev, the Soviet ambassador to revolutionary Ethiopia.

Ethiopia-USSR Trade Agreement Signed 25 Oct

EA251545 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] This morning a protocol and trade agreement that will facilitate the construction of our country's economy was signed with the Soviet Union. The agreement, which is the outcome of the Ethiopian-Soviet joint commission meeting, will not only contribute its share to revolutionary Ethiopia's relentless efforts to construct her socialist economy and improve the standard of living of her people but it will also further strengthen the growing friendship between the two countries.

It has been stated that the agreement, in addition to being regarded as a step toward implementing agreements previously reached on the eve of our party's formation, is also regarded as proof that various development projects agreed upon in these agreements will be implemented. The agreement incorporates cooperation in developing agriculture, industry, mining, livestock, trade, and other development infrastructure that has already been initiated as well as tea and oil grains planned for the future. In addition to the exchange of the protocol and document, the agreements signed today cover a loan of R35 million intended for the expansion of revolutionary Ethiopia's industrial sector.

Cooperation Accord With Hungary Signed 24 Oct

EA252025 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] A cooperation agreement to promote agricutural and industrial development was signed this afternoon between revolutionary Ethiopia and the Hungarian Peoples' Republic. The signing took place after the end of the first meeting of the economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and trade joint commission today.

At a ceremony held at the hall of the National Committee of Central Planning [NCCP], the agreement was signed for Ethiopia by Comrade Adis Tedla, Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee Politburo member, deputy chairman of the NCCP and chairman of the joint commission, and Comrade Dr Laszlo Marothy, Politburo member of the MSZMP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the joint commission.

The agreement on strengthening cooperation between the two countries and signed by Comrade Whole Chekol, WPE Central Committee member and minister of external trade, and Comrade Dr (Tibor Meldy), the Hungarian deputy foreign minister.

The cooperation agreement signed by Comrade Adis and Comrade Dr Laszlo Marothy will facilitate the strengthening of the industrial, agricultural, and trade sectors of the economy, the establishment of poultry and meat processing plants and the expansion of trade. Under the agreement, an electric light bulb factory will be established and tanneries improved and strengthened. The agreement will also facilitate the implementation of development projects selected by small industries. The trade agreement provides for bilateral exchanges of produce.

Authorities Reported Evacuating Korem Refugee Camp

LD251449 Paris International Service in French 1245 GMT 25 Oct 85

["Exclusive" report]

[Excerpt] The Ethiopian authorities are said to be in the process of evacuating the Korem refugee camp in northeast Ethiopia. According to the French (?bureau) of Medecins sans Frontieres, the Ethiopian Army is supposed to have moved into this camp at dawn this morning. It is reported that two-thirds of the 25,000 refugees have fled to the surrounding mountains. The 7,000-8,000 remaining refugees will no doubt be transferred in the next few hours to the south of the country. The first reaction was that by the Ethiopian Embassy in Paris, which has just affirmed that there is no question of closing down this camp. Nevertheless, the information seems to be serious.

Meeting Discusses Revision of Special Relief Fund

EA280134 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] A meeting to revise the implementation of the proclamation of the special relief fund contribution scheme has been held in Addis Ababa, presided over by Comrade Berhanu Baye, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and minister of labor and social affairs and also chairman of the national committee for the implementation of the proclamation scheme. The meeting discussed various topics related to the effective implementation of the proclamation and on matters of collective funds from businessmen and peasant farmers in the country. A report on special relief contributions up to last august was presented by Comrade Gebre Wolde Lema, head of the national committee office of the proclamation on special relief fund contribution.

KENYA

Activities on Tanzanian President's Visit Reported

Holds Talks With Moi

EA251646 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Excerpt] H.E. President Daniel Arap Moi and Mwalimu Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, who is on a two-day state visit to Kenya, today held bilateral talks at State House Nairobi. The two heads of state reviewed bilateral, regional, continental, and world issues.

Addresses Press Conference

EA271356 Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 27 Oct 85 p 1

[Article by Pius Nyamora: "Nyerere Rules Out Military Intervention: Kenya and Tanzania Discuss Uganda Situation"]

[Text] Kenyua and Tanzania are not prepared to intervene militarily in Uganda, President Mwalimu Julius Nyerere said yesterday.

He was answering questions at a press conference attended by a large number of local and foreign correspondents at State House, Nairobi, shortly before he left Nairobi after a two-day visit.

Asked whether Kenya and Tanzania would contribute a peacekeeping force to Uganda, Mwalimu Nyerere said: We have told the people of Uganda that we are not prepared to go into Uganda militarily in a situation of civil war.

He said that if the factions within Uganda agreed on the set-up they would like to build and on their future objectives, and if they realised that their problems would be solved by building up a new army and rid themselves of factional armies, then Kenya and Tanzania would help them.

If they want to build a new army loyal to the government of Uganda, we will help them to establish that army, he said.

We cannot help them to establish that government but they have to agree to establish that government, he added. [as published]

President Nyerere said it was up to the people of Uganda to establish a government that would look credible to the people. He said Kenya and Tanzania would not go to Uganda and say: Please lay down your arms or else. But they would help to train a new army should Ugandans decide so.

Asked whether he was pessimistic about the Monday peace talks on Uganda, President Nyerere recalled that President Moi had had several similar meetings but they had beenadjourned for various reasons.

I have no reason to say that I am hoping that on Monday they can agree, he said: But I would not like to stick my neck out and say that when they meet this time they will agree. I am saying that it is important that they should agree... The prospects of not agreeing are not very good. We should consult both sides until they are sure that they can agree.

Naturally, I think President Moi would like to consult Museveni, I am sure I would want to find some way of consulting museveni...

Asked for suggestions on how to bring peace in Uganda, he said: No miracle can take place. Peace in Uganda, like apartheid in South Africa, will have to be brought about by the people of Uganda, and that is what we have kept saying to the people of Uganda. No external force can bring peace to the people of Uganda. Only the people of Uganda can bring peace to their country and give it a new opportunity.

All we can do is to help them to agree. We cannot help them to fight. We can help them to agree to end the fighting but we can't help them to go on fighting and killing one another.

And I don't believe — and President Moi doesn't believe — that there is a military solution to the problems, the president said. If the Government of Uganda says: We are going to pursue Museveni relentlessly until we defeat him militarily, I don't think he will achieve it. And if Museveni says that, I am going to deal with these people militarily until I defeat them, I don't think he will achieve it.

The president warned that military confrontation is going to bring civil strive for a long, long time.

And what we can do — and what President Moi is trying to do — and I completely agree with President Moi — is to help these people end the war and begin talking. They should lay down their conditions and say this is what we want to do for our country, not fighting. Nobody wants fighting. Really very few people want fighting.

President Nyerere said the people of Uganda should compromise to give their country peace and a new beginning.

On the peace talks again President Nyerere said: Every time we meet with these people, we, discuss and say this time we have got somewhere and there is opportunity to agree and they don't agree. What President Moi and I have been trying to say to Tito — and we will be saying the same to Museveni — is that we, as outsiders, knowing what each side is saying, we are telling them what each one ought to do what compromise each one ought to try and make in order to reach an agreement.

Announcing that he had held very successful discussions with President Moi and General Okello, who arrived in Kenya on Friday and left yesterday, President Nyerere said: I think President Moi will be weighing those discussions and whatever other signals he gets from Museveni before he says yes, the meeting should go on because, quite frankly, there is no purpose. I don't think really it is very much of a help to have another meeting which is not going to reach an agreement.

I am not quite sure you can have another unsuccessful meeting and hope to have another one to try again. So, really, I am assuming that if a meeting takes place on Monday then President Moi would have come to the conclusion that it is likely to succeed.

President Nyerere, who steps down as president on Saturday, said he had no fears of things going wrong once he did that. He said that after his retirement at the age of 63, he would have enough time to chair the ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi actively for two years. After that I am a citizen of my country, active and healthy, he said.

Mr Hassan Mwinyi, who takes over as the new president after today's election, will be the vice-chairman of the party, President Nyerere said.

Before the Tanzanian leader left the country, he and President Moi issued a joint communique in which they expressed commitment to the November 1983 Arusha accord which, they stressed, should be translated into practical reality for the benefit of the people.

The communique also touched on Uganda and the situation in South Africa.

Moi Addresses Dinner

EA261650 Nairobi KNA in English 1650 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Nairobi, 25 Oct — The following is the full text of a speech read by President Daniel arap Moi in a dinner he hosted in honour of the president of Tanzania, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere tonight:

My dear brother and colleague, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, ladies and gentlemen: In our midst tonight we have the distinguished presence of a man whose outstanding political career spans a period of 30 years, a man whose selfless service to his people and Africa as a whole has deservedly received international acclaim. I am, of course, talking of my brother and colleague, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, the president of the United Republic of Tanzania: an accomplished and pragmatic teacher, a true and patriotic son of Africa.

It can be said, Mr President, that our two sister countries are linked together by a number of circumstances. We share a common history, our cultural heritage is one and we live in the same geographical zone. It is therefore not surprising that we cherish the same values, and seek to achieve similar objectives. I will even go further and add that were it not for the greed of the colonialists who drew lines of boundaries that separated us for their own convenience. Tanzania and Kenya could have emerged as one entity. Indeed, anyone will have considerable difficulty in physically picking out a tanzanian from the midst of a group of Kenyans. Similarly, it is a futile exercise to attempt to identify Kenyans in the company of their Tanzanian brothers and sisters. For example, a [name indistinct] on the Kenyan side is no different from his brother on the Tanzanian side. It is therefore natural and logical that our social and economic survival are mutually interdependent. This is the reason why, even before the formation of the East African community 18 years ago, there existed facilities and common services for our people. The spirit of this co-operation lives on and has been confirmed by the Arusha Accord, which we signed in a cordial and brotherly atmosphere in November 1983.

Significant Events have since taken place in such important areas as trade, tourism, research, industry, agriculture and in transport and communications. In addition, positive steps are being taken in the spirit of goodwill and mutual trust to further strengthen this co-operation. Mr President, Your remarkable contribution towards the realization of the aspirations of all the people of East Africa for co-operation will stand as a lasting memorial.

Beyond the immediate bounds of the three east African states, there has been an encouraging development in economic co-operation covering the eastern and southern Africa countries. Our two counties have become members of the Preferential Trade Area. We are pledged to relentlessly pursue those ideals which enhance the process of economic integration in the region and in Africa as a whole in line with the 1980 Lagos plan of action and the OAU Charter.

Indeed, Mr President, it can be vividly recalled that you were present amongst the 31 Africa leaders who appended their signatures to the Charter which gave birth to the OAU itself, 22 years ago. Present with you on that historic occasion were such other great sons of Africa as the late Dr Kwamf Nkrumah of Ghana, that great statesman and pan-Africanist, and the late Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir of Egypt.

All along, you have upheld the noble ideals which promote understanding and unity among the African people. This has been exemplified by your government's acceptance to provide a home for the OAU Liberation Committee which co-ordinates the activities of liberation movements in your capital city of Dar es Salaam.

Further afield, in international fora such as the Commonwealth of Nations, the Non-Aligned Movement and indeed the U.N. itself, your staunch defence of human dignity and fight for the emancipation of the oppressed peoples and frank denunciation of hypocrisy by the superpowers have left a permanent mark on the international scene.

Mr President, turning again to our own continent, we are more than aware that not the whole of Africa is free. The people of South Africa and Namibia are still under the yoke of colonialism. In that part of Africa, the African majority continue to be denied their God-given right to self-defermination and human dignity by the racist Pretoria regime, in defiance of all international efforts to bring the despicable system of apartheid to an end. This situation has given rise to escalating violence and unnecessary loss of valuable human life.

Here, Mr President, you have been forthright in denouncing the system and you have not spared any effort in supporting the fight to totally dismantle that inhuman system. In this respect, your very able chairmanship of the Frontline states will go into the annals of history as a sign of your commitment of the total liberation of the African Continent.

On the current situation in Uganda. Mr President, our two governments have been assisting Ugandans in an effort to find a peaceful solution to the civil strife in that country. You are no doubt aware that I have been chairing meetings between the various parties with a view to resolving their differences. We, as a nation, will continue with this effort and hope that peace will eventually return to Uganda.

Mr President, we are equally aware of the effort that you and your government have made in assisting Ugandans to overcome their current problems and I feel confident that our joint efforts will ultimately help the people of Uganda find a lasting solution.

Finally, Mr President, your present visit comes at a time when you are set to honourably hand over the reins of leadership as head of state of your great country in the spirit of peaceful succession and the need to hand over to the younger generation in whom you have shown great confidence. You have decided to retire, in your own words unfamua kungatuka [Swahili: You have resolved to retire].

We have every confidence that your successor and the people of Tanzania will follow in your footsteps, or, as we say in Kenya, they will follow your Nyayn. All Kenyans would like to assure Your Excellency that we fully share the feelings of our brothers and sisters in Tanzania, who have shown very clearly their appreciation for your selfless and relentless service to them over those years. You will no doubt still be available to serve them in other capacities for many years to come.

And now, may I ask you all to rise and join in a toast to the good health of His Excellency Mwalimu Julius Nyerere and the continued co-operation between our two peoples.

Nyerere Addresses Dinner

EA261651 Nairobi KNA in English 1717 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Nairobi, 25 Oct — Speech by the President Mwai Imu Julius K. Nyerere at the state dinner given by President Moi Nairobi, 25th October 1985:

President Moi, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: I thank you, Mr President, and all the people of Nairobi, as well as your government, for the very warm welcome which has been given to me and my colleagues today and I thank you for your own kind words about Tanzania and myself this evening.

When the three countries of east Africa became independent in the early sixties, Mr President, there existed everywhere a very strong awareness that we were east African, whether we were Kenyans, Ugandans, Tanganyikans, or Zanzibaris. We were concerned with and, in a sense, involved in what was happening in the rest of east Africa, as well as what was happening in our own country. We knew our interdependence just as much as we were jconscious of our newly-one national sovereigntdy and independence. In a very personal way, we were concerned for the progress and welfare of each other. This spirit of east Africanness was both a historical accident and one of our most valuable inheritances from our common colonial past. We had been fortunate enough — if one can ever be fortunate in being colonized — to have been governed by the same colonial power, which had linked us together. It had done so for its own purposes, not for ours, but as a result our leaders and peoples knew each other.

During our separate independence struggles, our political leaders co-operated whenever [word indistinct] could be useful to success anywhere, from 1953 we worked together in [word indistinct]. Then many of the people who became senior civil servants in our three independent natiosn had been at school or at [word indistinct] together and workers in the EA [east Africa] community being liable to be sent anywhere in the three territories, worked alongside each other regardless of nationality. On top of all this, Swahili was very widely understood and spoken. It was the political [word indistinct] of east African liberation.

Unfortunately, we failed to capitalize on these political advantages quickly enough. Perhaps, inevitably, therefore, time has reduced the effects of our common east African experience. As we expanded our national educational opportunities, fewer of the second generation of our leading national figures have been to university together. And we politicians have tended to become pre-occupied with our responsibilities to our own voters, and top give insufficient regular attention to the requirements — including the spirit of give and take — of east African cooperation. The low point, as we all know acknowledge, was the breakup of the East African Community [EAC] in 1977.

I am extremely happy that we are climbing out of that fraternal quarrel. We have done so because political, economic, and social events are unremitting in their reminder that our three east African countries have a common destiny. We are each vitally affected by peace or conflict, development or regression, unity or division, in the other two nations. And we have been helped by the fact that the spirit of east African brotherhood still exists.

Many of our most senior officials do still know each other personally and many of our politicians have worked together. The national broder between Kenya and Tanzania is — as it has always been — completely peaceful, as well as porous, even though this latter fact is the despair of our national economists and customs officers. The problems arising from the breakup of the EAC are now behind us and we have started the work of rebuilding east African cooperation on a new basis.

Finally, in recent weeks, our two countries have worked in close cooperation on the task — so far regrettably unsuccessful — of trying to help the attainment of a peaceful settlemtn of the internal conflicts in our sister country, Uganda, for we are agreed on the need to try and help Ugandans to establish peace, unity , law and order in that country.

Mr President, I would like to take this opportunity to thank you, on behalf of Tanzania, for the great amount of time, effort, and patience you have devoted to this problem of peace in our region of Africa. I do so because it is to Tanzania's benefit, as well as Uganda's and Kenya's.

But it does not come as a surprise, for you were chairman of the OAU for almost two years when internal disputes prevented us from having our regular summit meeting and by your work then you held this vital organization together, so that it has now been able to move forward again into constructive work for our continent. For what you did then — at a very difficult time for Kenya — the whole of our continent is indebted to you.

Certainly, the OAU has much work still to do. We have to organize ourselves for African economic development. And even on the political liberation front, we have yet to overcome apartheid, and South Africa's continuing occupation of Namibia.

The real struggle against apartheid is being carried out by the people of South Africa, inside South Africa. And they are chalenging the vicious South African police and army with incredible courage and virutally without any weapons other than their own numbers and their absolute determination not to be oppressed, humiliated and ignored any longer. Neither the very high death rate in the struggle nor the horror of South African jails and torturers has stopped the peoples' proud defiance of their racist oppressors.

Africa must be the firmest and strongest supporter of this struggle for freedom. For experience shows that no African state can exist in security while apartheid continues. The South African people are dying for us as well as for their own freedom.

Most of apartheid South Africa's aggression has been directed against its neighbours. For 10 years Angola and Mozambique have been fighting to defend their independence from South African troops and South African puppets. Zimbabwe and Zambia have suffered from sabotage organized from South Africa. Botswana and Lesotho have been subjected to both military and economic attack by the apartheid state.

It is the courageous and sustained resistance of the border states which has probably saved the rest of us, for if we are [words indistinct] think ourselves safe, we have only to remember the mercenary attack on Seychelles, which was organized from and undoubtedly by South Africa.

All African nations must support the liberation movements of southern Africa. We must support them politically, diplomatically, and morally. And we must support them materially even at the cost of some sacrifice by ourselves.

Through the OAU we have been calling for mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa. We have not been able to get those yet, but that does not mean we can do nothing. It is essential that every African nation severs all economic and sports ties and all communications links with South Africa now. Only the border states, which inherited economies and communications inextricably linked with South Africa can be exempted from that demand while they try to reorganize so as to reduce their dependence on the apartheid state. Support for this liberation struggle is not always easy, especially with the severe economic problems which all our countries are facing, but we must do it if our freedom is to be secure. And, in the same way, in order to make our contribution to world peace, and to make a reality of the independence our peoples struggled and fought for, we must maintain and strengthen our policies of non-alignment with either of the power blocs of the world, for if we sell our freedom of action because of our economic needs, then we shall never be able to become really independent and respected members of the world community, and we should never be able to develop our societies economically in a manner compatible with our own African social values.

Mr President, in 11 days I shall cease to be the president of the United Republic of Tanzania. But Tanzania will remain east African, its basic policies — both internal and external — will continue under the new president. Kenya will understand that, because you have experienced a change of president under a single party system. You had a peaceful transition from your first to your second president. Even while some things changed, the basic policies continued, and the tradition of east African co-operation has been maintained. So it will be with Tanzania.

Our elections take place on Sunday. That is why my long delayed visit has to be so short. I have no fear of the outcome, nor do I have any doubts at all about the great commitment and ability of Ndugu 'Ali Hassan Mwinyi, our candidate for the presidency. As a loyal party member and as the individual I know him to be, he will be working for freedom and development in Tanzania in accordance with our party principles and he will be working for greater co-operation and unity of action in east Africa, in Africa as a whole and in the Third World.

You have made clear, Mr President, your own desire and that of your government to promote and strengthen east African co-operation. I therefore relinquish my state office, confident that the spirit of our east African brotherhood will again become very strong in our societies and that together our two governments and two parties will overcome the technical difficulties in the way of making it a practical reality in the lives of our peoples.

I now ask you all to join me in a toast to: President Daniel Arap Moi and all the people of Kenya; the re-building of East African co-operation; the total liberation of Africa.

Communique Issued

EA261510 Nairobi KNA in English 1336 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 26 Oct: The following is the text of a joint communique issued at State House Nairobi today by the president of Kenya, H.E. Daniel Arap Moi and the president of Tanzania, Mwalimu Julius Nyerere:

At the invitation of the president of the Republic of Kenya, H.E. Daniel T. Arap Moi, the president of the United Republic of Tanzania, H.E. Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere, paid a two day, state visit to Kenya from 25th to 26th October 1985.

The president of Tanzania and his delegation were warmly welcomed by the ruling party K.A.N.U., the government and the people of Kenya, characteristic of the close traditional ties of fraternity and friendship that bind the peoples of the two countries.

Official talks were held between the two heads of state in at atmosphere of brotherhood, cordiality and mutual understanding.

Welcoming the president of Tanzania, President Moi paid glowing tribute to President Julius Nyerere for his outstanding contribution towards the decolonization and the liberation struggles for freedom going on in southern Africa. His efforts towards this goal have resulted in the attainment of independence of a number of African countries.

The talks covered bilateral realtions, East African cooperation, as well as a review of the African and international situation.

Regarding bilateral relations and East African cooperation, the two presidents reiterated their unreserved commitment to the Arusha Accord of November 1983 and stressed the need to translate it into practical reality for the benefit of the peoples of East Africa.

They noted with satisfaction the progress made in furthering cooperation in transport and communications, trade, industry, tourism, scientific research and agriculture.

On the situation in Uganda, both presidents expressed their concern and sorrow at the continues strife, loss of lives and the suffering which the innocent people of Uganda have been subjected to. They reaffired their desire and willingness to assist Uganda to find a permanent solution to the problems of the people of Uganda so that they may enjoy peace and stability.

With regard to South Africa, the two presidents reaffirmed that the on-going struggle and sacrifice on the part of the black majority and others are a clear proof of the total rejection of the apartheid system. They reiterated their commitment to the total eradication of this obnoxious system. The two presidents further strongly condemned the racist regime for its continued destabilization of an aggression against Frontline States and other neighboring countries.

The two presidents paid tribute to the liberation struggle in Southern Africa and reaffirmed their support for the people of the region against the forces of apartheid, colonialism and neo-colonialism. They called for total sanctions against South Africa and stressed their firm determination to intensify efforts towards the defeat of these evil forces by all means.

With respect to Namibia, they rejected linkage of Namibia's independence to extraneous issues and reiterated their support for U.N. Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) as the only basis for bringing genuine independence for Namibia.

During the course of his visit, H.E. President Nyerere and his delegation visited the Kenya industrial estates, Kabete artificial insemination laboratories, Limuru Dairy Cooperative Society dairy farm and centre for collection and marketing, and toured tea zones in Kiambu district.

The president of Kenya extended his invitation to the president of Tanzania to make frequent visits to Kenya after his retirement. Mwalimu Nyerere happily accepted this.

The president of the United Republic of Tanzania, H.E. Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, thanked the president of the Republic of Kenya, H.E. Daniel Arap Moi, for the warm (?reception accorded him) and his delegation.

Uganda Military Council Chairman Arrives in Nairobi

EA281028 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The chairman of the Military Council and head of state, Gen Tito Okello Lutwa, has arrived in Nairobi. Peace talks between his government and the National Resistance Army, NRA, are due to open in the Kenyan capital later in the day.

Meets With Moi, Nyerere

EA261435 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] The chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa, has held talks with President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya and Mwalimu Julius Nyerere of Tanzania at State House, Nairobi. Our correspondent in the Kenyan capital says the three heads of state exchanged views on the forthcoming peace talks and reviewed the general situation in Uganda. Gen Okello expressed the gratitude of the government and the people of Uganda to presidents Moi and Nyerere for their tireless efforts to bring peace to Uganda. Reciprocating, Presidents Moi and Nyerere expressed optimism that the next round of talks will end with some agreement and they reaffirmed commitment to assist in any way possible to bring peace to Uganda.

Official Comments on Security on Uganda Border

EA252213 Nairobi KNA in English 0855 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Kitale, Oct 25: A Kitale D.O. [District Officer] Mr Solomon Boit has assured residents along the Uganda-Kenya

border that security has been stepped up to minimise acts of hooliganism.

Speaking at Defechoina chiefs centre, Mr Boit advised wananchi not panic because of the worsening situation in Uganda.

He said that the government had enough security to protect wananchi and their property. Mr Boit however told the meeting that for security to be complete it needed the joint efforts of wananchi and the security forces.

He advised the people against harbouring criminals. Mr Boit asked KANU youth wingers to fully cooperate with the police to root out vandalism along the border.

Turning to maize, Mr Boit advised the area residents to sell their produce to the national cereals and produce board.

He said that the government will deal ruthlessly with anybody found smuggling food to Uganda.

SEYCHELLES

Seychelles-Cuba Cooperation Accord Signed

AB251110 Paris AFP in French 0902 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Victoria, 25 Oct (AFP) — A cooperation agreement covering the fields of agriculture, industrial development, education, and health has been signed between the Seychelles and Cuba after a four-session meeting of the joint Cuba-Seychelles commission, it was learned in Victoria on Thursday. According to this agreement, Cuba is to assist the Seychelles, notably in the fields of animal husbandry and tobacco production. The Seychelles is currently benefitting from the assistance of Cuban doctors and various specialists and has 50 students studying in Cuba, it will be recalled.

SOMALIA

FRG Parliamentary Delegation Arrives 26 Oct

EA261512 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] An FRG parliamentary delegation arrived at Mogadishu International Airport today. The FRG parliamentarians, members of the parliamentary economic committee, will stay in the SDR [Somali Democratic Republic] for several days, during which they will hold high-level talks with SDR officials on ways of strengthening relations between the SDR and the FRG parliaments and people. They will also tour several FRG-funded projects in Somalia. The FRG delegation was warmly welcomed by the chairman of the Economic Committee of the SDR National Peoples Assembly, Challe Mahmud Jama Ahmad, and the FRG ambassador to the SDR, Mr (Stephen Odolf).

TANZANIA

Radio Reports on 27 Oct Elections, Predicts Result

EA271224 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 0400 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Dar es Salaam: Tanzanians go to the polls today to elect the second president of the United Republic of Tanzania and union MP's. The party nominated Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi as the sole presidential candidate of the United Republic. The director of Radio Tanzania and its employees, in a message of greeting wishing today's general elections a success, have expressed their optimism that all those who registered as voters will go to the polls this morning and vote for Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi.

The national electoral commission has asked the election supervisor to start counting the votes tomorrow morning and present the results to the commission soon after completing the counting exercise. The outcome of the presidential election will be announced on 1 November in Dar es Salaam. The parliamentary results will be announced by the election supervisors in the constituencies.

Political observers believe that Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi will win the election with a huge majority.

Presidential Voting Ends; Results Expected 1 Nov

EA271742 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam: Voting to elect a new president of the United Republic of Tanzania and members of the new parliament ended this evening throughout the country. Reports from the regions spoke of good turnout of voters. Counting of votes begins tomorrow morning, but the result of the presidential candidate will not be known until the 1st of November.

Nyerere Returns From Talks in Kenya 26 Oct

EA262050 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Summary] Dar es Salaam: President Nyerere returned to Dar es Salaam today at the end of his 2-day visit to Kenya. He was met at the Dar es Salaam International Airport by Prime Minister Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim.

Nyerere Addresses Dinner Hosted by Diplomatic Corps

EA271513 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam: President Nyerere has reiterated that Tanzania will continue to pursue its policy of nonalignment even after his retirement. He said that although the new president would be empowered to make changes in administering the country, he did not think that he would make changes in Tanza-

nia's policy of nonalignment. Mwalimu said this at a farewell party hosted in his honor by foreign diplomats accredited to Tanzania.

Mwalimu described the sole presidential candidate in the general elections taking place today, Ndugu Ali Hassan Mwinyi, as a man who could not be easily swayed inside or outside he country. He told the diplomats that as soon as he retired he would move to Chamwino, Dodoma, his new model headquarters. Earlier, in a message, the dean of diplomats and Bulgaria's ambassador, Mr Serafimov, said there could be no peace in South Africa until apartheid was dismantled. He paid tribute to Mwalimu for being a vanguard in Africa's liberation struggle.

UGANDA

Head of State's Visit, Talks in Kenya Reported

EA261441 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] The chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa, has returned home after a brief visit to Kenya. During his stay in Nairobi, Gen Okello conferred with Presidents Moi of Kenya and Mwalimu Julius Nyerere of Tanzania at State Hosue. The chairman was seen off at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport by Kenya's minister of foreign affairs, Mr Mwangale. To receive him at Entebbe International Airport were the vice-chairman of the military council and minister of defence, Colonel Gad Wilson Toko; members of the Military Council; the acting prime minister and minister of internal affairs, Mr Paulo Kawanga Ssemogerere; ministers; the inspector general of police, Mr Okoth Ogola; the commissioner of prisons, Mr Byabazayire; and senior military and government officials. On his visit the head of state was accompanied by the ministers of foreign affairs, Mr Olara Otunnu, and of education, Prof Wangusa.

Government Delegation Leaves for Peace Talks

EA271804 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] The government delegation to the fourth round of peace talks has left for Nairobi. The talks are scheduled to open tomorrow after the adjournment on 3 October 1985. The delegation is led by the vice chairman of the Military Council and minister of defense, Colonel Gad Wilson Toko. Other members of the delegation are Brigadier Tkecho; Dr Kweya, both members of the Military Council; the acting prime minister and minister of internal affairs, Mr Paul Ssemogerere; the minister of internal affairs, Mr Paul Ssemogerere [as heard]; the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Olara Ounnu; of public service and cabinet affairs, Mr Robert Kiariko; of justice and attorney general, Mr Sam Kuteesa; and of local government, Mr Ocaya Lakidi.

Ssemogerere Urges Public Support for Peace Process

EA261529 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Report on 26 October news conference given by Democratic Party President Paulo Kawanga Ssemogerere, acting Uganda prime minister and minister of internal affairs, at Democratic Party headquarters in Kampala]

[Text] The president of the Democratic Party, DP, Mr Paulo Kawanga Ssemogerere, has called upon all Ugandans to support the efforts being made by all parties to the Nairobi peace talks to reach a solution for peace.

Addressing a press conference at the DP headquarters in Kampala today, Mr Ssemogerere condemned some members of the public who were waging a campaign against the efforts being undertaken by various parties to achieve peace, adding that nobody should be happy if the Nairobi peace talks fail. He repeated that the DP joined the interim government with the hope that all the fighting groups would lay down their arms so that DP and other political parties in the country can jointly work out an acceptable and meaningful peace accord.

DP as a party with national support, he said, could not shy out of this noble effort simply because of fear that it would be blamed because of possible failure.

The DP chief said his party believes in a government of national unity, adding that he does not think that a single fighting group can form a government acceptable to all.

In this connection, this party supports the convention of the national conference, which will work out a framework of a democratic transfer of power to the civil through a free and fair general election.

Turning to continued violation of human rights by some members of the Army, Mr Ssemogerere said that after the coup, the government had started withdrawing soldiers to the barracks to minimize the incidents of atrocities committed by soldiers against the people on the understanding that there was no more cause for fighting. However, he went on, when the NRA [National Resistance Army] began overruninng police stations, looting banks, and attacking UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army] positions, it became compulsory to deploy the soldiers to the threatened areas to contain the situation. He emphasized that no government can fold its arms when there is a threat to take over the capital by an force whatsoever. Mr Ssemogerere, who is also acting prime minister and minister of internal affairs, says that the government stands by its proposal to disarm all the fighting groups as one of the steps to end fighting and restore peace in the country.

Asked whether ex-President Obote should not be invited to join the peace talks, especially now that he is also recruiting guerillas to fight any government without him, Mr Ssemogerere explained that the current peace talks are between the forces which fought against the Obote regime. If Obote wants a dialogue between him and the government after the peace talks, he said, the idea would be considered then.

Official Comments on Telephone Threats From NRA
EA251751 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] A member of the Military Council, Brigadier Okecho, has advised the people of Uganda, especially in Kampala and Jinja, to ignore the threatening telephone calls emanating from the representatives of the National Resistance Army after losing heavily on all battle fronts. In a press release issued in Kampala this evening, Brig Okecho said that the calls were aimed at instilling fear and panic among the peace-loving people of Uganda.

CAMEROON

President Biya Receives Ivorian Special Envoy

AB260830 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Camille Alliali, the Ivorian minister of state in charge of justice [as heard], was at the Unity Palace yesterday afternoon. The visit by Mr Camille Alliali, who was received in audience by head of state Paul Biya, fell within the framework of the good relations between our two countries and periodic consultations on overall African problems, the Ivorian envoy told the press at the end of the audience.

CONGO

Sassou-Nguesso Interviewed on Foreign Relations

LD261834 Paris International Service in French 1315 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Report on interview with President Denis Sassou-Nguesso on the "Carrefour" program by Henri de Camaret in Brazzaville in the Hall of the Presidential Palace; date not given — passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Excerpts] [Camaret] A socialist country itself, the Congo obviously has excellent relations with the East European countries. We asked Congolese head of state Denis Sassou-Nguesso if these relations stem from a policy of friendship or have these East European countris been allowed to participate in the Congo's development, to grant loans and open large building sites in his country? Here is his answer:

"Naturally, we have serious agreements with the East European countries. Moreover, this stems from our choice because from the viewpoint of their world outlook and the type of society they have, these countries naturally are close to us. We have cooperation agreements in all fields with them. We recently visited the GDR, Romania, Bulgaria, and we reviewed cooperation agreements. There are problems with them, just as there are with other countries which have their strong points and their weak points. However, the main thing is to jointly strive to improve the situation. We believe that we cooperate with these countries without problems."

[Camaret] One question obviously arises immediately. If the Congo has good relations with the Eastern [socialist] countries what is the U.S. attitude? There is a Soviet Embassy in Brazzaville and an important Soviet cultural center, but only yards away is the U.S. Embassy, and there is an important American cultural center. The Congo's relations with the Eastern countries apparently are good, as you have just heard, but at the same time relations with the United States are not at all bad. Apparently, the United States does not want to refuse to have anything to do with this socialist state. Here is what the congolese head of state said.

"We are an independent state and we establish political, diplomatic, and economic relations with other states. From the point of view of international law, of relations between states, this should suffice. These are principles which even the United Nations stipulates. This should suffice. With regard to tolerance, I am not certain, but so far we have not noticed any U.S. attempt to force us to give up our options. And we [words indistinct] if possible [words indistinct]."

[Camaret] What exactly are the current political and economic relations between the Congo and France? Here is Denis Sassou-Nguesso's blunt answer:

"I have not yet given an answer of this type. What we know is that we have implemented our program with a full sense of responsibility. We do not regret acting in this way. I visited all the regions of the country and discussed the situation with the population and the local officials. I have seen that something really has changed in the country and do not regret having implemented the first plan with the known options. Has there been a [words indistinct]? Yes. Has there been a change in the situation? Yes. We explained this to our people and have implemented the decisions necessary to be in control of the situation. We have informed our people about this. What does this mean? That we would like to gain the understanding of our partners, our main economic partners, including France. We can note briefly that most of the big projects included within the plan were carried out with the aid of French companies, with French financing. We did not obtain concessionary conditions. We had no choice as other conditions were not offered us. We were refused other conditions. We expect that our main partners, including France, will help us and we are convinced that nothing is lost. We also are certain of being in control of the situation despite the difficulties."

[Camaret] Regarding South Africa, we asked President Sassou-Nguesso whether there was there an irreversible independence process under way which would probably be completed through violent means or whether things can still develop normally by delaying the problem for years to come. Here is his answer:

"It is irreversible. There are no facts showing that the events know any other direction. The whole thing could be delayed; moreover, it has been delayed, including in Namibia, and I believe that facts today prove that one is indeed at a crossroads and that the people of South Africa and of Namibia are truly standing up and will not back down any longer."

[Camaret] Another burning issue in the heart of the African Continent regards Chad. As you know, Brazzaville has been a center for a long time where various GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] groups and representatives of the Hissein Habre government met or at least saw each other, without discussing the situation in depth. Things are somewhat changed today. As you know, GUNT is divided and one can ask oneself whether some Western powers do not favor a meeting between Hissein Habre and the Libyan head of state, from which an agreement between the two nations would result which would settle once and for all, or at least for a long time, the Chad problem. I posed this question to Denis Sassou-Nguesso during the interview, and as you will hear, he does not believe in solutions imposed from outside, solutions which seem artificial to him. He

appears to believe that a Brazzaville conference, a third one on Chad, would be more useful than meetings between heads of state surrounded by foreign powers.

"Whatever one may say, one could simplify the matter by bringing it to the viewpoint of [word indistinct] or of leaders, but there is still the Chadian people who have been living in tragic circumstances for some 20 years. There are men who fought in Chad for a long time. We will continue to speak to both sides because we continue to believe in a solution that would bring national reconciliation to Chad. We believe this to be the [words indistinct] solution. But I believe that there have already been top-level agreements in the past which did not take the true aspirations of the Chadian population into account. It is not our project, and, in any case, the OAU, which entrusted us with the mandate of trying to pursue our efforts, does not see it this way. It does not believe that a few top-level agreements, or between general commands, even with the participation of the foreign powers will put an end to, and fundamentally solve, the Chadian tragedy which has plunged the people of Chad into mourning for some 20 years. I believe that one would do well to avoid the facile and pretentious solutions. It would probably be a long-drawn out and difficult process but I believe the Chadian people need genuine peace, true national reconciliation to be able to rebuild the country. [Sentence indistinct]."

[Camaret] We asked the Congolese president whether he would not be forced to denationalize, faced with the current international situation, and demonopolize certain Congolese enterprises, and to use a term currently in fashion in France, specifically, if he is tempted to veer to the right before the next Central Committee meeting?

"We already considered the issue during the latest Central Committee session and adopted a program within the Central Committee of structural adjustment [ajustement structurel]. Within this program we made the decisions required by the current situation. There, where an attitude needed changing, it was done with courage. To examine the monopolies and the manner in which these monopolies are managed is a decision which the Central Committee has already made. To renounce implementing a number of projects contained in the plan, to draw up a limited list of projects represents a decision which the Central Committee has already made, while to examine a better management of the state sector is also a decision which the Central Committee has already made. It suffices to look into the program of adjustment which is to be implemented."

[Camaret] I would like to thank the head of the Congolese state for granting this long and important interview to Radio France Internationale and to the "Carrefour" program.

Foreign Minister Urges 'Concrete Action' by UN

AB251914 Dakar PANA in French 1530 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Brazzaville, 25 Oct (ACI/PANA) — Ndinga-Oba, Congolese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, said on Thursday that the United Nations is suffering from a certain number of handicaps which can only be corrected with increased authority and power. The minister made this remark at a ceremony marking the 40th anniversary of the United Nations and the 25th anniversary of Congo's admission into the organization. Mr Ndinga-Oba emphasized that the United Nations lacks neither ambition nor ideas, but that it lacks the will to take the necessary steps in deciding on concrete action. One of the UN's handicaps, the minister pointed out, is the fact that precious human resources are being used to fuel destructive forces, while food, health, education, and shelter are not guaranteed for all men. The persistence of this situation proves the fact that the United Nations has a number of handicaps which can be corrected only if member-states are accorded the authority and power to correct them in respect of international conventions.

The new world economic order, overall negotiations, and international development strategies are challenges that the United Nations has not been able to face, Mr Ndinga-Oba noted. The United Nations is forced to be inactive because of certain countries' attachment to the privileges of remarkable opulence acquired through their dominant positions at the absolute expense of others.

It will be recalled that the Congolese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation suggested the revision of the UN voting system in order to favor all member-nations in an earlier statement made last September in the framework of the anniversary of the world organization.

ZAIRE

Kengo wa Dondo Presents 1986 Budget Proposals

AB251245 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1715 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Kinshasa, 24 Oct (AZAP) — On behalf of the founding chairman of the MPR, Citizen Kengo wa Dondo yesterday presented the 1986 budget proposals to the Legislative Council. The budget proposals contain the following financial data: 50,462,848,514 zaires in current revenue; 50,112,848,514 zaires in current expenditure; 3 billion zaires in capital investments; 9,587,270,994 zaires in (?exceptional) revenue and expenditure; and a budget deficit which amounts to 2.65 billion zaires.

The first state commissioner explained that in drawing up the budget proposals several related constraints were taken into account: the servicing of the foreign and domestic public debts related to monetary expenditure consistent with the implementation of an economic recovery program that maintains basic checks and balances; the exigencies related to the social objectives of the third 7-year mandate of President Mobutu; and the need to finance the necessary investments to revamp the economy in accordance with the objectives set out in the 1986-90 5-year plan.

Secretary for Cooperation Leaves for East Europe

AB251911 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1530 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 25 Oct (AZAP) — Niwa Mobutu, secretary of state for international cooperation, left Kinshasa on Friday for a

1-week state visit to the GDR, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia. This visit, the first since Mr Niwa was appointed to head the state Secretariat for International Cooperation, falls within the framework of strengthening cooperation between Zaire and these countries.

Mr Niwa was seen off by Dr Gerhard Feldbauer, GDR ambassador to Zaire, Gveorgui Mifev and Rostislaw Pilo, charges d'affaires of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia to Zaire, respectively.

Commissioner Urges Joint Cooperation With USSR

AB261450 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0931 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 25 Oct [date as received] (AZAP) — Zaire is prepared to strengthen its cooperation with the USSR in the maritime field, this was said by Citizen Muyulu Mumbonga, the state commissioner for transport and communications when Mr V. Beletskiy, the Soviet deputy minister of the maritime fleet, who has been visiting Zaire since Wednesday, paid him a courtesy call on Friday. In fact, Citizen Muyulu said that Zaire, a developing country, expects assistance from its Soviet partner in the training of Zairian cadres in the maritime field as well as close collaboration between their national armies. Zaire, which exports a substantial part of its timber to the USSR and which would like to diversify its trade partners, would look favorably on the opening of direct maritime links between our two countries, which might bring about an increase in the volume of exchanges, the state commissioner said. He expressed the hope of seeing that the decisions to be made at the end of the deliberations of the current session of the joint commission are implemented.

The Soviet deputy minister for the maritime fleet, who is leading his country's delegation to the seventh session of the Zaire-USSR joint commission on maritime transport, praised the atmosphere of frankness and understanding which has marked the deliberations. He reaffirmed the Soviet Government's desire to strengthen its cooperation with Zaire in the maritime field. The deputy minister revealed that 20 young Zairians are currently undergoing high-level training in a Soviet maritime navigation school and that an offer to place Soviet consultants at the disposal of the Zairian Maritime Company has just been submitted to the Executive Council.

BURKINA FASO

Niger Minister Delivers Message to Sankara

AB251959 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and president of Burkina Faso, Captain Thomas Sankara, this morning received Niger's minister of public works and housing, Moumouni Yacouba. At the end of the audience, the Niger minister replied to some questions put to him by the press, but he first revealed the purpose of his visit to our country.

[Begin Yacouba recording] [Words indistinct] received by President Thomas Sankara to whom I delivered a message from President Seyni Kountche relating to the Sahel railway project. [end recording]

IVORY COAST

Minister Comments on Progress of Elections

AB272206 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Millions of Ivorian voters showed up in a massive turnout at the 6,000 polling stations to renew their trust in the candidate of the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast — African Democratic Rally [PDCI-RDA]. The results of the elections will undoubtedly be known tomorrow, but meanwhile our special correspondent at the Ministry of Interior will give you details of the elections with the help of the minister of interior, Leon Konan Koffi.

[Begin recording] [Ouattara Gnozie] At the Ministry of Interior, there is a big blackboard on which all of the results are recorded; telephones ring continuously and telegraphic instruments operate nonstop. This is the general atmosphere of the Ministry of Interior, the headquarters of the election. We are here with Minister Leon Konan Koffi, who has been here since this morning and is being assisted by his aides. He is in direct communication with all his prefects and subprefects in the interior.

Mr Minister, good evening. Polling stations closed at 1800 — a little over an hour and a half ago. You have here the first results recorded. Do the results conform with your expectations?

[Konan Koffi] I must say right off that the elections took place throughout the country in an atmosphere of calm and discipline. I would also like to add, following telephone conversations I had with some prefects in various areas, market places were closed today because of the elections and there was actually overcrowding in front of polling stations because of the massive turnout.

One hour after the closure of the polling stations, I have just received, out of the 5,563 [figure as heard] polling stations throughout the country, the results of 313 polling stations. Registered voters amount to 207,766. The number of votes cast is 206,872 and the number of votes in favor of the candidacy of the president is 206,872. In other words, there is a 100 percent vote for President Houphouet-Boigny.

We also noted that the turnout rate is 99.57 percent. [end recording]

LIBERIA

NDPL Official Criticizes 'Biased' Foreign Press

AB270625 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2210 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] The vice chairman of the National Democratic Party of Liberia [NDPL], Mr Francis (Hordy), has described as biased and unfortunate the failure of the international press, especially the American press, to recognize the peaceful atmosphere in which the elections in Liberia were conducted. In a release from the NDPL headquarters, issued in Monrovia today, Mr (Hordy) said the peaceful transition currently going on in the country should be credited to the sincerity of purpose of the head of state, Commander in Chief Samuel K. Doe, and his government. He therefore admonished the foreign press to assist the progress toward civilian rule by being objective and serious in the reportings toward civilian rule in this (?era) in Liberia.

The release further mentioned that the machinery set up to supervise the counting of the ballots is still in the process and urged parties to desist from [words indistinct].

MALI

Anniversary of Relations With PRC Celebrated

AB261710 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] The president, General Moussa Traore, yesterday morning received in audience the PRC ambassador to Mali, His Excellency Zhou Haiping. The audience, which took place on the occasion of the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Mali and the PRC, enabled the ambassador to convey to the head of state, to the people of Mali, their party and government, a message of congratulations from the CPC and the Chinese people. The willingness of the PRC and of Mali to strengthen the bonds of cooperation existing between them for the past 25 years and to further strengthen the friendship between the two peoples was reaffirmed during the audience.

Foreign Minister Returns From UN Session

AB280726 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, returned to Bamako today from New York where he took part in the 40th UN General Assembly and in the festivities marking the 40th anniversary of the organization.

France Grants Loan for Agricultural Development

AB252024 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Excerpt] An agreement was signed this morning at the Ministry of Employment and Civil Service between the Governments of Mali and France through the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation [CCCE]. The agreement covers a loan of 2.9 billion CFA francs granted Mali by the French Government. The funds are to be used for the development of animal husbandary in the Mopti Region. It covers water supply for pastoral purposes, drilling and the construction of dams, animal health, vaccines, the construction of livestock markets and workshops for the [words indistinct], as well as loans for those who care for livestock. The documents were signed for Mali by the minister of employment who represented his foreign affairs counterpart and for France by the new director of the CCCE, (Eve Deleck).

NIGER

Ivorian Minister Delivers Message to Kountche

AB251951 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] The head of state, General Seyni Kountche, this morning received Mr Camille Alliali, Ivorian minister of state. Mr Alliali, who delivered a message of friendship and fraternity from President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, said his visit to Niger is in the framework of the periodic consultations between the two countries.

NIGERIA

UK Chief of General Staff Departs Lagos

AB252205 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] The chief of General Staff of the British Army, General Nigel Bagnell, left Lagos for home this evening after a 5-day official visit to the country. Before his departure, Gen Bagnell inspected a guard of honor mounted by a detachment of the Nigerian Army.

Nigeria To 'Consider' Exchanging Prisoners With UK

AB252142 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] The Federal Government says that it will consider exchanging Britons in Nigerian prisons with Nigerians in British jails if such an offer comes from London. The chief of General Staff, Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, stated this on his return to Lagos this evening from the Commonwealth summit in the Bahamas and the 40th anniversary session of the United Nations. He told newsmen that while in the Bahamas, the British press had wanted to know whether Nigeria would expect to exchange the two Britons jailed for plane theft in Lagos for the Nigerian diplomat, Mohammed Yusuf, convicted in London over the Umaru Dikko kidnap affair.

Commodore Ukiwe said he did not discuss the state of Anglo-Nigerian relations with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, but said that both Nigeria and Britain (?stood to gain) if relations were normalized.

On the Commonwealth accord on South Africa, the chief of General Staff said that Nigeria would consider other actions only after the 6-month time limit set to assess the effects of the sanctions agreed upon. He said the country had a wide range of actions to adopt in dealing with the racist regime, but pointed out that diplomatic actions were always better.

Papers Comment on RSA Commonwealth Resolutions

AB251210 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 25 Oct 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The *NIGERIAN HERALD* and the *NIGERIAN CHRONICLE* comment on the decisions made during the meeting of Commonwealth countries. Though the *HERALD* describes some of the decisions as commendable, it says that the entire declaration falls short of the resolution required to change the minds of the recalcitrant racists who have (?vowed) to continue perpetrating apartheid. The paper therefore calls for more strengthened economic sanctions against South Africa. It also says the African National Congress, ANC, and other similar organizations should be given more military and financial support to enable them to intensify their just struggle.

The *CHRONICLE*, on its part, feels that the Commonwealth should have imposed total and mandatory sanctions against the racists. It submits that the so-called Nassau Accord is incapacitated because it is coated in a language similar to that of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia's independence. The paper reminds the African members of the Commonwealth that it was not the 1979 Commonwealth summit in Zambia that led to independence of Zimbabwe but the pragmatic action taken by Nigeria. The *CHRONICLE* therefore asserts that in the absence of such action by African heads of state, the only reasonable option left is the intensification of the armed struggle.

TOGO

Eyadema Departs for Official Visit to FRG

AB271310 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The president of the republic, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, left Lome this morning for the FRG where he will pay an official visit from tomorrow until 1 November. Gen Eyadema's visit is at the invitation of His Excellency Richard von Weizsaecker, president of the FRG.

The head of state was seen off at the Lome-Tokoin International Airport by senior officers of the Togolese Armed Forces, members of the Central Committee, the diplomatic corps, members of parliament, and the constituted bodies.

Guinean Official Meets Eyadema, Comments
AB261721 Lome Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the republic, granted an audience this morning at his Lome II residence to a Guinean delegation led by Facine Toure, minister of state for foreign affairs and international cooperation. Mr Toure handed to Gen Eyadema a message from Guinean President Lansana Conte. The message emphasizes the determination pledged by the two heads of state to reinforce the cooperation and the traditional ties of solidarity and fraternity existing between the peoples of Togo and Guinea.

[Begin Toure recording] I have been sent by my president to hand a message to President Eyadema. In the message, President Conte expresses his willingness and that of his government and the Guinean people to strengthen the long-standing bonds of friendship and fraternity which have always existed between our two peoples. As I said earlier, whether our respective heads of state like it or not, our peoples maintain daily exchanges between one another. Our only merit resides in defining the framework of such exchanges.

Developments in Togo affect Guinea directly because we are convinced that the success of the Togolese experiment will be fully shared by the Republic of Guinea. Eyadema's ambitions for his people and for his country are the same ambitions which President Conte has for Guinea and for the Guinean people.

I believe that being comrades in arms, Gen Lansana Conte and Gen Eyadema must help each other and team up to progress at the same speed in the same direction. In fact, that is precisely what they are doing. You know that President Eyadema is President Lansana Conte's elder in the field of experience in power. In this connection, Gen Conte would like to benefit from President Eyadema's experience. In this undertaking, as you know, there are many difficulties and efforts are made constantly to find the best ways and means to overcome them. If one person happens to have some experience, he should not let the unexperienced one stumble along hesitantly. Instead, he should let him profit from his experience. I know that you are wondering what the purpose of my visit to Lome is. But this visit is not unusual because we feel that coming from Conakry to Lome is just like leaving one Guinean city to to to another Guinean city. We left home and are now at home. This is quite a normal thing.

As you know, President Eyadema is about to begin his trip abroad [to the FRG] and is therefore very busy with very urgent matters. And yet, he has received us and brought us comfort, thus demonstrating once again his good will towards our government. So the message we have brought is only the expression of our firm determination to strengthen the cooperation and the traditional ties of solidarity and fraternity between the Togolese and Guinean peoples. [end recording]

Opposition Group Claims to Demonstrate in Paris
AB251808 Paris AFP in French 0926 GMT
25 Oct 85

[Text] Paris, 25 Oct (AFP) — A controversy has arisen between partisans and opponents of Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema over a demonstration which took place on Wednesday near the Togolese Embassy. Both sides are claiming the organization of this demonstration.

According to the "Togolese Movement for Democracy" [Movement Togolais Pour la Democratie, MTD], opposition, the demonstration was held in order to obtain "the respect for human rights" in Togo. The MTD is accusing President Eyadema and Interior Minister Theodore Lacle of having sent a "contingent of armed soldiers and gendarmes to Paris by special plane with the aim of preventing this peaceful demonstration." The movement is blaming the embassy for "refusing to receive a delegation of French democratic organizations of human rights which went to demand the release of political prisoners."

About 15 persons, 5 of whom were released 1 month later, have been arrested in Lome in the middle of September for "subversive activities," it is recalled.

"While dispersing, a gang of provocators among these soldiers and gendarmes tried to attack the demonstrators on several occasions. They used chains and even went so far as to throw teargas at the policemen sent to ensure security and order," the communique went on.

For its own part, the progovernment movement of "Togolese youth in France," said that the demonstration was organized by members of the "Youth of the Rally of the Togolese People," and that it was in reaction to "rumors" being spread by the media concerning "an eventual grouping of some elements ill-informed about the government's policy" in Lome. The MTD demonstration was announced through the press in Paris.

According to the communique, "Togolese students, Togolese workers, conscious of the social evolution in their country, have decided to react and have demonstrated in front of the Togolese Embassy and in the adjacent streets in order to show their unflinching support for and solidarity with General Eyadema's regime."

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Message to DPRK on Anniversary

MB240821 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, has sent a message to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK].

The message reads as follows: Dear Comrade: On behalf of the Angolan people, the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, and myself, I have the honor of saluting the heroic DPRK people and expressing the warmest congratulations to the WPK on the occasion of its 40th anniversary. On this historic date, we want to congratulate your party on having played a fundamental role in the significant victories achieved during these 40 years of struggle for a more just social life, progress, and the well-being of the DPRK people. On this date, we join the workers and peasants in their justified joy and commitment to the building of socialism [words indistinct] and the DPRK's peaceful approach to problems, despite imperialism's obstructionist maneuvers.

The WPK's 40th anniversary comes at a particularly difficult time in the international situation. Imperialism [words indistinct], and it creates pockets of tension in various parts of the globe with the objective of annihilating the progressive forces striving toward the ideals of peace and social progress. The determination of the WPK, under its leader Comrade Kim Il-song, continues to achieve important gains in the DPRK's national life. The successes obtained in the social, economic, and political spheres are worthy of special mention. I would like to take this opportunity to express the desire of deepening the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples, parties, and governments. I would also like to wish you good health and personal well-being as well as prosperity and progress for the DPRK people.

UN Team To Urge RSA Compensation for 'War Losses'

MB241622 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 24 Oct 85

[Text] The Angolan people will be compensated for war losses, the UN team guaranteed in Luanda yesterday. The UN team was in Angola to assess the damages inflicted on the country by South African military aggression.

Muhammed Kamel Amar the head of UN team which left Luanda yesterday, states that the international community will honor the Angolan people with solidarity and support, thus permitting the rehabilitation of areas and property destroyed by the South African Army and the UNITA gang.

Muhammed Kamel Amar said that the United Nations, particularly the Security Council, will use all possible means to force the South African regime to compensate Angola for the losses caused by the war it has been carrying out for 10 years.

The UN team came to Angola under the terms of UN Security Council Resolution 571/85. During its stay in our country, the UN team visited some of the areas affected by the actions of the South African Army and held meetings with a number of Angolan officials who provided the necessary information for the UN team's research and consultation work.

MOZAMBIQUE

South Africa Violates Nkomati With Radio Truth

MB251424 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] A South African radio station has been broadcasting armed bandit propaganda in a clear violation of the Nkomati Accord, AIM reported. After the signing of the Nkomati Accord, which led to the closure of the armed bandit radio station inside South Africa, their propaganda campaign was carried out through Radio Truth [preceeding word in English].

Radio Truth transmits from Transvaal and aims mainly at Zimbabwe. Most of its programs call for the overthrowing of the ZANU-PF government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe. This radio station began broadcasting in March 1983 in English and in various Zimbabwe and Mozambique national languages.

MNR Attacks Aluminum Plant, Kills 4 in Maputo

MB271219 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] The MNR movement has sabotaged an aluminum plant, looted homes, and killed four civilians in a raid on the suburbs of Maputo. A 150-member unit of the rebel movement, which attacked areas of the capital were also blamed for the deaths of two off-duty government soldiers who were found with slashed throats at their homes.

Troops guarding installations in the industrial area fired three rockets into the air, but did not pursue the rebels. They partially destroyed machinery at an aluminum plant with explosives, and looted food and clothing from homes before retreating. The rebels shot four civilians dead and wounded a fifth after forcing them to guide them through sprawling shantytown areas.

SOUTH AFRICA

Cape Violence Spreads; State of Emergency Declared

'Outrage' Over Arrests Grows

MB251139 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1133 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 25, SAPA — Outrage at what is believed to be the biggest security police crackdown on anti-apartheid workers in Cape Town's recent history grew today as the numeber of people detained increased. A barrage of condemnation of the dawn raids in Cape Town and Worcester was levied by a wide range of organisations and individuals. So far about 40

detentions have been confirmed, but at least 22 more people are thought to be held.

People confirmed by attorneys, relatives and friends to have been detained in the swoop this morning included United Democratic Front [UDF] members, teachers, students, church, trade union and community workers and clergymen. Police said they would probably not be able to confirm the names of detainess until Monday.

A Pretoria police spokesman said: "Effective steps could, as a result of the announcement of the emergency regulations, be taken in the affected areas to bring the unrest under control in these areas.

"The unrest, however, then spread, especially recently to the Cape Peninsula. The intensity of the lawlessness made certain steps imperative and, inter alia, steps were taken against certain individuals in terms of Section 50 of the Internal Security Act. No further details, numbers or names can be released at this stage."

The UDF interim organiser, Mr Naseech Jaffer, said police twice visited his home in his absence this morning and numerous reports were received of police visiting the homes of other activists and commmunity workers.

Community, political and teachers organisations, opposition politicians, trade unionists and leading academics have strongly condemned the detentions, warning that such repressive actions would merely harden resistance to apartheid and "inspire fresh outrage."

Mr Roger Hulley, MP, chairman of the Progressive Federal Party's Unrest Monitoring Committee in the Western Cape, said the detentions were "unwise and counter-productive." Events in recent weeks showed that such intimidatory tactics merely stiffened resistance and inspired fresh outrage.

"Furthermore the detention of leaders means that the leadership vacuum is increasingly filled at the level of gangs in the streets. I believe the unrest will only abate when the authorities meet and negotiate with credible leadership. Round table conferences rather than detentions are what is called for at this time," Mr Hulley said.

The UDF said in a statement the arrests "proved the government was no longer capable of ruling the country" and "confirmed it was afraid of democratic opposition." It warned the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, that "our people are becoming angrier."

Condemning the arrest of a General Workers Union [GWU] organiser, The Rev Howard Marawu, a spokesman for the GWU said the unrest was not caused by just a few people — "thousands are fighting the system."

The vice-chancellor and principal of the University of Cape Town, Dr Stuart Saunders, said today he was "appalled" by the detention of two staff members and a number of students and called for their immediate release.

Staff members detained in dawn raids today were Mr Lionel Louw, who is chairman of the Western Province Council of Churches, and Professor Charles Villa-Vicencio of the university's religious studies department.

In a statement released today, Dr Saunders said the two men "are well known to me as men of integrity and peace. Their detention and that of our students is a matter of the gravest possible concern for this university and for all people who believe in the rule of law." He called for their immediate release and for the release of Mr Graeme Bloch, of the department of economic history, who was detained last week.

Students believed to have been detained are Miss Debra Patta, Miss Virginia Zweigenthal and Miss Josette Cole. The rector of the University of the Western Cape [UWC], Prof Richard van der Ross said his concern about the detention of UWC students could be gauged from the fact that he was seeking an interview with senior police officials, and he would comment afterwards.

Teachers belonging to the Athlone region of the Western Cape Teachers Union (WECTU) said in a statement they were "outraged and angered" at the detention of WECTU member Mr Basil Snayer, a teacher at Garlandale Secondary School, and others. "This type of victimisation will not perturb those struggling for just and democratic society."

A member of "Education for an Aware South Africa," Mr Gareth Rossiter, expressed outrage at his re-detention soon after his release after being held under Section 29. "The state's power to harass, intimidate and cast aspersion on a peace-loving person's character is nothing short of fascist," a statement said.

Sheikh Nazeen Mohomed, president of the Muslim Judicial Council, said he condemned the detentions "in the strongest terms. We firmly believe these people were detained for the stand they took against injustice, oppression and the vicious laws of apartheid. Detaining these people does not mean this government will stop the voices of truth and the efforts the oppressed people of this country are making to overcome this system of apartheid. The determination of the oppressed to bring about justice and equality if far more stronger than it ever was.

"I have called upon imams to make doa-ah (prayers) at today's joe-mah for them. Allah must protect and strengthen the detainees and may they come out stronger Insha-Allah. We, the Muslim Judicial Council, on behalf of all the Muslims in South Africa demand the immediate release of all detainees."

Meanwhile, a delivery vehicle was burnt out in Vanguard Drive, near Langa, this morning, and in Mitchells Plain shoolchildren erected burning barricades across spine road and stoned passing cars, SABC radio news reports. Stone-throwing has also been reported along Strandfontein road.

Families and friends of the detainees, believed to have been detained under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act, confirmed 39 out of 61 reported detentions today.

Among the provisions in terms of Section 50, is that any police officer, above the rank of warrant officer, may without a warrant

arrest a person if he is of the opinion that the actions of that person "contribute towards the continuation of a state of public disturbance, disorder, riot or public violence." In terms of Section 50 detainees may be held for two weeks without being charged.

Several prominent community figures, recently released from six weeks detention under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, were re-detained in the large-scale swoop. Detentions confirmed by family members today included: Mrs Veronica Simmers, UDF office worker; Mr Zoli Malindi, Western Cape UDF president; Mr Christmas Tinto, UDF executive member; Mr Roseberry Sonto, CAYCO [expansion unknown] member; Mr Wilson Sedina; Miss Miriam Mgento, of the United Womens Organisation; Mr Dullah Omar, city advocate; the Rev Godfriedt Kraatz, of the Lutheran Centre and the Rev Howard Marawu.

Church Condemns Arrests

MB251322 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1319 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg Oct 25 SAPA — The detention of Methodist minister, Dr Villa-Vicencio was a flagrant violation of Christian justice, morality and human rights, the president of the Methodist Church in Southern Africa, the Rev Ernest Baartman, said today. Mr Baartman was reacting to the arrest of Dr Villa-Vicencio and others in the Cape Peninsula this morning. He said his church had heard of the detentions with amazement.

"Until yesterday Dr Villa-Vicencio had been attending our annual conference in Bloemfontein — hundreds of kilometres from Cape Town — for 10 days. As far as we are concerned, therefore, it seems highly unlikely that he could have been associated with any of the regrettable events in the Cape Peninsula in the last few days." He said during the conference, Dr Villa-Vicencio had condemned violence of any nature, irrespective of the persons who perpetrated it.

"In our view, his detention is unwarranted, and another flagrant violation of Christian justice and morality and of human rights." Mr Baartman said Dr Villa-Vicencio was a man with a "passionate belief in peace and reconciliation. To detain him is simply another signal by the authorities that this government is not totally sincere or serious in finding a just and peaceful solution, and in working for Christian reconciliation..." Mr Baartman said Dr Villa-Vicencio should be released immediately or brought before court and charged.

"Detentions are not going to stop this country from a future, which in the words of a former prime minister, are too ghastly to contemplate. As Christians we mourn the constant action of the state to arbitrarily detain men and women committed to Christ."

UWC Group on Leaders' Arrest

MB251633 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1614 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Cape Town Oct 25 SAPA — The detention of over 60 leaders in the Western Cape, including University of the Western Cape [UWC] students, Mr Llewellyn McMaster, Mr Calvyn Smith, Mr Leslie Maasdorp and Mr David Abrahams, confirmed the existence of an undeclared state of emergency in South Africa. This was said today in a statement by the UWC support group, which is handling SRC [Student Representative Council] matters in the absense of SRC president, Mr McMaster, and executive members, Mr Smith and Mr Maasdorp.

"It is only when the state addresses the real grievances of students and communities that conflict and confrontation will subside," the statement said.

The Athlone central region of the Western Cape Teachers Union said it was "outraged and angered" by the detention of its assistant secretary and colleague, Mr Basil Nyer, a teacher at Garlandale Senior Secondary School in Athlone.

It also criticised the detention of all others held in todays predawn security crackdown and said the police action and victimisation "will not deter those who are struggling towards a just and democratic society".

Tear Gas Used

MB251828 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1823 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Cape Town Oct 25 SAPA — Soldiers fired several rounds of teargas and birdshot at about 200 students who were preparing to stage a placard protest on the campus of the University of the Western Cape [UWC] today to condemn the pre-dawn security swoop. One student was hit in the arm, but was not seriously injured.

Early this morning students representative council president, Mr Llewellyn McMaster, and executive members Mr Calvyn Smith, Mr Leslie Maasdorp and a student, Mr David Abrahams, were detained by police. At a meeting on campus shortly after the detentions, it was decided to hold a protest.

A UWC SRC [Student Representative Council] support group member said the students had readied themselves about midday for the protest, during which they would have displayed protest placards along the campus fence. As the students approached the fence, soldiers in two buffel armoured personnel carriers in Modderdam Road opened fire with teargas and birdshot. The students scattered and later one of them was found to have been hit.

The support group spokesman said there was no stone-throwing and no warning was given before the police action. In a statement later, the support grooup, which is helping to handle SRC matters, criticised the detentions. It said the detentions confirmed the existence of an undeclared state of emergency in South Africa and that since August 28 "we have seen an intensification of police violence with the deployment of troops in many townships."

The repressive measures had failed to crush the will of the people to resist apartheid and fight for a non-racial, united, democratic South Africa free from exploitation and oppression.

"The detention of our leaders is merely another form of state violence by which the state avoids responding to the reasonable demands of the students and communities in the education crisis."

UWC joined with all students in demanding the release of all political detainees, the removal of troops from townships, the postponement of 1985 exams and the acceptance of the democratically-elected SRC's and parent-teacher association.

State of Emergency in Cape

MB260609 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0237 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 26, SAPA — A state of emergency has been declared in riot-torn Cape Town and seven surrounding districts in the Western Cape and Boland effective from today. The declaration which allows security forces vastly increased powers of arrest, search and seizure, and interrogation follows yesterday's pre-dawn security swoops on at least 85 anti-apartheid activists in the Western Cape.

The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, signed a proclamation extending the state of emergency to eight more magisterial districts, bringing the country-wide number of such areas to 38.

At least 30 people have died in the past 12 days of unrest, mostly in the eight districts where the emergency was declared. The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said in a statement issued in Pretoria that the state of emergency would now apply to the magisterial districts of Cape Town, Bellville, Goodwood, Wynberg, Kuilsriver, Simonstown, Paarl and Worcester. These areas may also be sealed off by police and the free movement of people into and out of it may be restricted by security forces.

The proclamation appears in today's Government Gazette. Mr le Grange said that "the unrest situation in the Western Cape and certain Boland areas has reached such proportions that the government has decided to declare a state of emergency in certain districts." A similar order was made on July 21 in respect of 36 magisterial districts.

Cape Town is the third major city to be governed by emergency regulations after Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth, where the regulations have been effective since July 21.

Emergency regulations as previously outlined by the state president allows any member of the security forces to "without a warrant of arrest, arrest or cause to be arrested any person whose detention is in the opinion of such member, necessary for the maintenance of public order."

Any member of the security forces "may at any time search or cause to be searched any person premises or place, vehicle" and seize articles which may afford evidence of the commission or the suspected commission of an offence. No civil or criminal proceedings shall be brought in any court of law against the state, the state president, any member of the cabinet, any member of a force or any person in the service of the state."

Police have confirmed the arrest of at least 66 political activists but lawyers for the detainees last night said the figure was closer to 85. Those detained included virtually the entire Western Cape executive of the UDF [United Democratic Front] and several student and community leaders.

The leader of the opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabebrt, last night described the extension of the state of emergency to the Cape areas as "a very depressing development."

"Well, the lifting of the state of emergency in the other areas now becomes clearer — this seems to be a cat and mouse game," Dr Slabbert said.

"I'm afraid this is a very depressing development and one that doesn't bode well for relieving the tense situation in which Cape Town finds itself," he said.

Mr Naseegh Jaffer, UDF interim organiser, said: "Botha's extension of the state of emergency is a clear admission that he cannot govern our country".

"We have seen in Cape Town over the last few weeks the brutal nature of the type of law and order he is trying to restore. Botha has also given the reply to Thatcher's claims of reform in SA.

"The UDF calls on our people to remain firm in the difficult days that lie ahead and to be aware that we will have to rely on our own strength and determination to carry us through to a just and democratic social order in SA. As in the rest of the country, the UDF is certain that our ideals and our struggle for freedom will remain close to the hearts of the people of Cape Town."

The president of the Azanian Peoples Organisation, Mr Ishamael Mkhabela, said: "The rulers are plunging into panic action, which makes a mockery of all their reform pronouncements which have been supported by the West, particularly President Reagan. The National Party pacification and co-option strategy has totally failed to address black aspirations for land and power," Mr Mkhabela said.

"The white minority government can no loger maintain its privileges and advantages without the use of administrative and military means of control and repression," he said.

Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party, said "the extension of the state of emergency was unavoidable, in view of what has happened there in the last few days. I think it was necessary move in order to restore law and order," Dr Treurnicht said. "I think that's all I have to say about it."

The president of the New Unity Movement, Mr Richard Duddley, said that the "continued use of heavy handed and repressive measures can only increase the anger and resentment which has engulfed the Western Cape. The state, has refused to address itself to the basic causes of the people's dissatisfaction and it is directly responsible for creating the unrest which it is now seeking to suppress by force." He called for the immediate lifting of the state of emergency in all parts of the country; the release of all detainees; and the withdrawal of military forces from the townships.

Cape Towns mayor, Mr Leon Markovitz, said he learnt of the imposition of a state of emergency in Cape Town and the other seven districts "with great concern".

"With all the sincerity at my command, I appeal to all sections of the community for calm in order that the emergency be lifted with the least possible delay. I call on the government to lose no time in consulting with all sections of the coloured community. I'm satisfied that grievances exist and that there are solutions. Above all I appeal for calm, police restraint and the restoration of civic order. I will gladly make myself available to all parties concerned in order to avoid further loss of life, injury or damage to property," said Mr Markovitz.

Mrs Shena Duncan, national president of the Black Sash, said white South Africans should recognise that "the state is not attempting to restore law and order — but to crush all opposition, as it succeeded in doing in 1960."

"The Black Sash wonders why the state president thinks it's necessary to declare a state of emergency in Cape Town when he knows very well that existing legislation allows the police to detain without trial, to ban meetings, to prevent all legitimate protest and opposition to government policy," Mrs Duncan said.

The national chairman of the official opposition in the House of Assembly, the Progressive Federal Party (PFP), Mr Colin Eglin, called on Mr Botha and Mr le Grange to resign.

"The declaration of the state of emergency is a searing indictment on Mr Botha's government and an admission that after weeks of bungling and bullying government policy has finally collapsed. South Africa cannot afford a government like this."

Mr Jan van Eck, PFP MPC [member of provincial council] for Groote Schuur and a member of the PFP Unrest Monitoring Committee, said on behalf of the committee that if the declaration of a state of emergency in the magisterial districts of Cape Town and the other seven areas would "solve the conflict between security forces and the people, then we would obviously welcome such a move. However, I believe that this step will not in any way contribute towards resolving the problems in these areas in view of the fact that only a political initiative can do so. By further restricting the flow of information and civil liberties, the situation will merely be worsened. This step is aimed at driving dissent and conflict underground, which in no way means they will have ended. The blame for the deteriorating situation in these areas should be placed firmly at the door of the president, Mr P.W. Botha, who, when asked to personaly intervene by Mr Colin Eglin, turned down the request," said Mr van Eck.

A statement from the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) said the ECC condemned the imposition of the state of emergency on Cape Town and the seven other magisterial districts.

"The extension of the state of emergency can be seen as nothing but the direct opposite of the people's call for justice and peace. The war we are seeing unfolding before us will not be stopped by such heavy handed action. If we are to have justice and peace the people's demands for democracy and the dismantling of apartheid must be heeded," the statement said.

The detention action committee [DAC] condemned the declaration of the state of emergency and its inability to solve unrest in other parts of the country. The DAC called for the immediate release of all detainees and political prisoners and negotiations with the authentic leaders of South Africa.

The repression monitoring groups relief office in view of the state of emergency will be open seven days a week from 8 am to 12 pm to assist those in need of legal, medical and other forms of assistance:

Slabbert Expresses 'Concern'

MB270739 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Text] The leader of the official opposition in the House of Assembly, Dr van zyl Slabbert, has expressed concern that the emergency regulations extended to eight magisterial districts in the Western Cape may limit the availability and reliability of information on the situation in the area. Dr van zyl Slabbert was reacting in Cape Town to the extension of the emergency regulations. Earlier, the chairman of the minister's council in the House of Representatives, Rev Allan Hendrickse, said at the congress of the Labor Party at Ceres that the state of emergency was to be regretted, however necessary. He said the increasing lawlessness, violence, and destruction of property could no longer be tolerated.

Suzman Condemns Action

MB260732 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Reaction is beginning to pour in over the extending of the state of emergency to Cape areas. The United Democratic Front has slammed the move, saying it is proof that the government cannot rule the country. Opposition spokesman on law and order, Helen Suzman, has condemned the move.

[Begin Suzman recording] It is more than obvious that the declaration of a state of emergency elsewhere has really not done anything to quell the unrest, and I do not see any prospects of it doing so in Cape Town. The thing to do is to get the troops out of the townships, keep the police to a minimum there, and start discussing things with leaders of the community to see how best matters can be settled. I do not believe that these tough methods are doing any good at all. [end recording]

Over 100 Organizations Banned From Holding Meetings

MB280542 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] More than 100 organizations in the Western Cape and Boland have been banned from holding meetings under new regulations announced by the South African police. The organizations may only hold or advertize meetings with the permission of the divisional commissioner of police in the Western Cape and Boland. The orders were gazetted on Saturday under the emergency regulations now in force.

Umtata on Measures

MB281036 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0800 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] The government has taken strong action against anti-apartheid organizations in the Cape Peninsula. A state of emergency was declared in eight Western Cape and Boland districts at midnight on Friday. Ar Rafiq Rohan reports, 102 organizations have been banned form holding meetings.

The ban affects every organization affiliated to the United Democratic Front [UDF], and includes civic organizations, housing committees, and parents' and teachers' committees. It also affects organizations like the Detainees Support Committee, the End Conscription Campaign, AZAPO [Azanian People's Orgnaization] and AZASO [Azanian Students' Organizaiton], the New Unity Movement, and the South African Council on Sport. In short, every organization which has campaigned against apartheid at some stage or the other. According to the regulations, school pupils are confined to their homes and schools during the normal times. All organizations contacted have expressed outrage at the new rulings. The president of the New Unity Movement, Mr Richard Duddley, said that, although martial law has not been declared, we have moved into a situation equivalent to it.

UDF, ECC Condemn Ban

MB281145 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1100 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Text] The ban imposed on meetings of 102 antiapartheid groups in the Western Cape is continuing to draw criticism. The End Conscription Campaign has said that the ban is a totalitarian action. It says it views the ban with the utmost contempt. The United Democratic Front [UDF] has said its opposition will not end, despite the state of emergency and the ban imposed in the Western C. ?. The UDF says in a statement that the ban on meetings is forcing it to adopt other ways of expressing its opposition to apartheid. The statement says it is inevitable that UDF supporters will continue to boycott white shops.

Journalists Society Condemns Police 'Harassment'

MB251025 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0851 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Cape Town, Oct 25, SAPA — The Southern African Society of Journalists [SASJ] was "appalled by the continued harassment, intimidation and arrests of journalists covering the urban violence in the Western Cape and condemns it in the strongest possible terms," Mr Bruce Hopwood, Western Cape regional vice-president of the SASJ said in a statement today.

"It is the job of journalists to inform the public. To treat them as if they are criminals shows a pathetic misunderstanding of the function of a free press," he said. "Pointing a camera and writing in a notebook is not yet an offence, even in our over-legislated society. The SASJ calls on the police to stop hindering journalists who are merely doing their job. Journalists do not cause unrest, they report it and in so doing actually assist the police by keeping the public informed and helping to stop the spread of rumour and panic," he said.

Police Ban Media From Three Soweto Townships

MB251947 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] The police have announced that in future no foreign or domestic media representatives, including newsmen and photographers, will be allowed to enter Soweto, Diepmeadow, or Dobsonville. The announcement was made by the divisional commissioenr of police in Soweto, Brigadier Jan Coetzee.

Brig Coetzee said that existing permits which had been issued to media representatives to allow them to visit these towns had been withdrawn immediately. In future, films and photographs taken in the towns would be confiscated, but not cameras and other equipment.

Brig Coetzee said that media members who ignored the prohibition would be evicted from the towns without delay. Similar action would also be taken against people who ignored the prohibition.

Police Detain Newsmen

MB260532 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1959 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 25, SAPA — Central Johannesburg was hit with sporadic incidents of rapid unrest this afternoon leaving several shop, car and businesses windows smashed. Rings and watches worth about R3000 were stolen from a Jeppe Street jewellery shop which was one of three adjacent shops where windows were smashed by a mob.

They rushed into Jeppe Street from Von Brandis Street where they headed in a westerly direction. Overseas television cameramen were on the scene to film the incident which one of the shop's managers estimated to have involved about 30 youths — one of them brandishing a yellow petrol container.

It all happened so quickly and the cameramen — one from NBC news and the other from the BBC — were even around here beforehand, said Mr G. Rayson, manager of a shoe shop which was the last to have been hit. Mr Rayson said they received warning of the activity seconds beforehand as the two other shops — a clothes shop and a jewellery shop had their windows smashed. We heard a commotion and windows breaking down the street and closed the shopdoors, he said.

The first of the shops to be hit was the clothes shop, situated at the corner of the two streets. We immediately put up our burglar guard gates but two of our windows got hit, said manager and co-owner Mr Dave Cohen. I feel aggravated, he said. That mob was malicious. I put this down to hooliganism, not rioting.

Mr Cohen's shop was saved from similar destruction a week ago when his staff managed to put up the guard gates in time.

Police ordered a reporter and photographer [illegible] shop — shortly after photographer Miss Rebecca Heartfield was questioned by them for a few minutes. According to SABC-TV report the attackers fled in an awaiting car.

SAPA reports that following the unrest security police detained and questioned the two-man crew of a foreign TV network. The two men had apparently filmed a peaceful march by about 50 black pupils in central Johannesbrug yesterday afternoon. Mr Brian Tilley, a cameraman for the Columbia Broadcasting Service and his soundman were questioned by about seven security policemen at a street corner near the Johannesburg station before they were taken away.

A spokesman for CBS said Mr Tilley and his assitant had been detained, questioned and released shortly afterwards. Their video tape was confiscated, but the only thing on the tape was pictures of the security police themselves, the spokesman said.

Another incident of window smashing by a mob occured at the American Life Centre, Commissioenr Street. Ten businesses were affected and police said no action was taken against them.

In another incident outside the offices of *THE STAR* in Sauer Street, the window of a panelvan was smashed with a broomstick by the leader of a group of youths.

A security guard, armed with a gun and two private citizens armed with shotguns were set to open fire on the youths who had come marching angrily up the street. Two of them, one armed with an angle ruler and the other with a cold drink botle, smashed the windscreen of a white kombi with passengers. The driver sped off into the traffic. A security guard suddenly appeared and drew his gun, aiming at the youths who disappeared around the corner within seconds. No shots were fired.

Police Investigate News Team

LD252135 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Excerpt] The South African police have announced a ban on the presence of foreign and local newsmen, including photographers, in the black residential area of Soweto, west of Johannesburg. The ban has been issued in accordance with powers granted to the police under the state of emergency announced earlier this year in certain magisterial districts.

Earlier a police spokesman said investigations were under way regarding charges that foreign television and news teams had been informed of an outbreak of unrest in the Johannesburg city center.

At least one team of foreign newsmen is reported to have been at the scene of the unrest before it occurred today. Between 8 and 15 youths were involved in random attacks on shops, caused damage estimated at thousands of dollars.

Unrest involving arson and stone throwing has also been reported in the Western Cape, where at least 47 have been arrested in the past 24 hours.

Police Report Unrest Situation, Violence

25 Oct Evening Report

MB251846 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1844 GMT 25 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Pretoria Oct 25 SAPA — The following is the police report issued by the SAP public relations division in Pretoria at 7 pm toninght.

At present, 873 people are being held in terms of the emergency regulations, while a total of 4476 people have been released. Unrest today was once again restricted mostly to the Western Cape. The following incidents occurred in coloured residential areas:

At Bishop Lavis, youths stoned private vehicles. Three arrests were made. In the same area, a large mob gathered at the Modderdam High School. Four shots were fired at a bus from the direction of this group. Police used tearsmoke and shotgun fire to disperse the mob. No injuries were reported.

In Ottery, two delivery vehicles were extensively damaged by arsonists. Five men and a woman were arrested in connection with these incidents.

At Zwelentemba black residential area, in the Boland, four men were arrested in connection with an incident of arson and murder earlier this month, during which a private home was extensively damaged and a black man, Betwel Mubani, was set alight and killed.

At old Crossroads, also a black residential area in the Western Cape, a development board vehicle, a tractor and a delivery vehicle were burnt out, while a private vehicle was extensively damaged by stonethrowers. Two men were arrested in connection with the latter incident.

In Mamelodi, a school was extensively damaged by a fire. Six women and three men were arrested in connection with this incident. At KwaNobuhle, near Uitenhage, a bus was petrol-bombed and destroyed in the black residential area. At Thumahole, near Parys, a black policemans home was stoned by youths, three of whom were arrested.

In the Bethal black residential area, also in the eastern Transvaal, a beerhall was extensively damaged when a large mob attacked it with axes and iron rods.

26 Oct Morning Report

MB260721 Johannesbrug SAPA in English 0653 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Pretoria, Oct 26, SAPA — Following is the 8 am police unrest situation for the period 6 pm yesterday to 7 am today.

Incidents of unrest occurred in the following areas last night: At Mbokweni, in the Boland, administration board and police

vehicles were stoned in the black residential area. Three men were arrested in connection with these incidents.

At New Town black residential area near Wellington, a number of private vehicles were stoned. At Beaufort West there were a number of incidents in the black residential area. SAP members were stoned. One of the men was slightly injured. The attackers were dispersed with pistol fire. Two women were wounded and are in hospital under police guard.

In the same area, in totally senseless acts of destruction, the cripple care workshop, a beerhall and a power line pole were set alight and extensively damaged, while several petrol bomb attacks on SAP vehicles and members were reported. In police action following one of the incidents, a man was fatally wounded.

At Meloding, a black residnetial area near Virginia in the Free State, a policeman's home was stoned. The member dispersed his attackers with pistol fire, wounding a man.

The following coloured and black residential areas of the Western Cape were affected: at Ottery, a private home was petrol bombed and extensively damaged.

At Scottsville, the home of a policeman was almost totally destroyed when it was petrol-bombed. In Athlone, a hairdressing salon was extensively damaged by arsonists.

In Guguletu, a truck was petrol-bombed. Police dispersed this mob with shotgun fire. A black man was fatally wounded. At Old Crossroads and Khayelitsha, two private vehicles were destroyed by arsonists.

At Mitchells Plain, barricades were placed in roads and private vehicles stoned. A shop was petrol-bombed and extensively damaged. Two men were arrested in connection with these incidents.

26 Oct Evening Report

MB270508 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1752 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Pretoria, Oct 26, SAPA — The following is the 7 pm unrest situation report issued by the police directorate of public relations in Pretoria:

The following incidents of unrest have been reported since this morning:

In Soweto, Witwatersrand, a delivery vehicle was gutted this morning.

At KwaNobuhle, near Uitenhague, the burnt body of a youth was found by the police. He had a head wound and his hands were tied behind his back. His identity has not yet been established.

Also at KwaNobuhle, a bus was destroyed by arsonists.

27 Oct Morning Report

MB270641 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0608 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, Oct 27, SAPA — Here follows the police unrest report issued by the Police Public Relations Directorate in Pretoria for the period 7 pm last night to 8 am this morning.

At Zwide, near Port Elizabeth, a number of police vehicles were stoned and extensively damaged. The stone-throwers were dispersed with shotgun fire. Two black men were fatally wounded.

At Langa, near Cape Town, police vehicles were stoned on a number of occasions. The attackers were dispersed with tear smoke and shotgun fire. A man was arrested following one of these incidents. The body of a black man with shotgun wounds was later found. He was apparently killed during one of these confrontations.

In the Beaufort West black residential area, a group petrol-bombed and stoned SAP members. Shots were fired by someone in this crowd, injuring two policemen. Another policemen was injured by a rock. The crowd was dispersed with tearsmoke, shotgun, and pistol fire. Five men and a woman were wounded and arrested.

27 Oct Evening Report

MB270525 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1654 GMT 27 Oct 85

[Excerpts] Pretoria, Oct 27, SAPA — Here is the 7 pm unrest report, issued by a spokesman for the SAPA Public Relations Division in Pretoria.

At Manenberg, a Coloured residential area in the Western Cape, a shop was damaged by stone throwers. The owner of the shop fired a pistol at his attackers, wounding one man.

At Humansdorp, a private home was petrol-bombed and extensively damaged. A black man was arrested in connection with the incident. In Zwide, near Port Elizabeth, a private home was stoned, injuring two black women. Police arrested a black man.

In Fort Beaufort, in the Eastern Cape, a wounded black man was found. He was apparently injured in an incident last night when police fired on a mob. At Rouxville, in the [Orange] Free State, police arrested five men after they stoned a private vehicle on a farm.

28 Oct Morning Report

MB280650 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0644 GMT 28 Oct 85

[Excerpt] Pretoria, Oct 28, SAPA — The following is the 8 am unrest situation report issued by the South African Police Public Relations Division in Pretoria:

Incidents of Arson, petrol-bombing and stonethrowing occurred overnight in areas of the Western Province (WP), Wastern Province, Port Natal and Northern Orange Free State.

In Dorrington near Fort Beaufort, police arrested a black male on a charge of public violence following the stoning of a police vehicle by a mob of blacks. In KwaZakele near Port Elizabeth, the charred body of a black male was discovered by a police patrol. The murder is being investigated.

In Soutrivier in the WP, the body of a coloured male was discovered by a police patrol. His death is being investigated.

In Kraaifontein in the WP, police arrested a coloured male following the stoning of police vehicles by a mob, and in Elsies River in the WP, a Coloured male was slightly wounded, medically treated and arrested after police dispersed a mob of Coloureds attempting to erect road barricades in a public road.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

25 Oct Press Review

MB250723 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report and comment on the state of emergency and related topics:

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 24 October reports that the ANC has said it is prepared for a cease-fire of at least 6 months, provided South Africa agrees to abide by the demands of the Commonwealth. The paper says this message was given by the ANC representative at the Commonwealth conference, Johnson Makatini, and the paper adds that the South African ambassador to Britain, Mr Denis Worrall, yesterday told *BEELD*'s London representative that he had confirmation of the ANC's offer. Makhatini, adds the paper, made his offer subject to three conditions: that Nelson Mandela be released, that the ban on the ANC be lifted, and that the state of emergency be terminated, all within the 6-month period given by the Commonwealth leaders.

In the same issue the paper reports on the Vryburg by-election campaign. The paper says the campaign is becoming more bitter between the Conservative Party (CP) and the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP). An election poster issued by the CP reads: "The NP does not want to, the HNP cannot, but the CP will assure white rights." The Vryburg CP-HNP feud is fired by an attack on the CP candidate, Mr Andries Beyers, by the HNP candidate, Mr Flippie Venter, who asks in an election pamphlet: "Will you vote for a political bird of passage?", and goes on to say that Mr Beyers has belonged to three different parties in less than 4 years.

Reporting on the Springs by-election, the same paper says in a different article that a tough struggle is expected between the contesting parties in this constituency — the NP, the CP, and the Progressive Federal Party (PFP). The NP candidate for Springs, Mr Piet Coetzer, is reported to have said that many voters have indicated that they are waiting till after the state president addresses an election meeting tonight, 24 October, before making up their minds how to vote. The major issues remain the constitutional future of blacks, the unrest, and the economic situation. CP candidate Gert Parsons says the campaign is going very well for his party. "At this stage it looks as though the CP will win a decisive victory", he says, adding that during the referendum freedom, peace, and prosperity were promised, but that none of these promises have materialized. John Simpson, PFP candidate, says it will be a very even fight, but feels satisfied with his party's campaign, despite the fact that the NP has a lead on postal votes.

In its editorial in the same issue, the paper, under the headline "Take Ten!", says of the United Nations: "Double standards are its speciality, and therefore we wish the UN good luck on its 80th birthday. Double 40, that is! Unfortunately that is the greatest compliment we can offer. One does not waste one's champagne and toasts (except perhaps a bit on Mr Carpio),because the UN has not united the nations nor brought peace. And as for O for Organization — it is a rotten, expensive affair!" The superpowers, the paper continues, do with the UN what they wish, and the small nations are bullied by the organization, and all that remains is the dear, evil South Africa, to be peppered with resolutions and ravaged with emergency meetings, thereby keeping thousands in employment. It ends: "So to the UN: Take five...pardon, make that 10!"

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 24 October reports that Nico Smith, the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk minister who plans to lead a delegation of clergymen to Lusaka for talks with the ANC has received "death threats" and "abusive phone calls." Smith also told the newspaper he "had also received many messages of support, some from surprising quarters." John Tilston reports in the same edition that the first of a series of meetings on the rescheduling of South Africa's foreign debt ended "in an apparent mood of confidence on both sides." "Pretoria was reportedly satisfied with the discussions, and it is understood that the attitude of the European banks is one of confidence in the way the matter is being handled and progressing," Tilston says.

In an editorial in the same edition, *BUSINESS DAY* says Pretoria appears to be thinking "inflation is better than revolution." President Botha told reporters this week that the only problem SA faces is foreign debt, and Finance Minister du Plessis told farmers that the economy is poised for a modest upturn. "Both statements are arrant nonsense," the newspaper says. "In plain words, there is no choice between inflation and revolution. The one will most assuredly lead to the other." The choice facing the government, it adds, is between "reasonable political reform and revolution."

In a second editorial, *BUSINESS DAY* says: "The delay in declaring central business districts (CBD's) of towns and cities so-called free trade areas — which simply means opening them to people of all races — throws doubt on every aspect of the State President's reform programme. If the public service can shuffle files dealing with CBDS from one pigeon-hole to another for more than a year, what will they do about the deeper social and political issues which have been raised recently by President Botha?"

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 24 October carries a report by David Braun which says the parliamentary by-election in Bethlehem "looks set to be the closest for the National Party. If the Government manages to hold on to this seat, it should have no problem retaining the other four — Sasolburg, Vryburg, Springs and Port Natal," Braun says. "The loss of Bethlehem would be interpreted as a disaster for the Government, proving its reform programme has little support either to the left or the right," he says. Analysts say the Bethlehem constitutency has a similar profile to Soutpansberg and Carletonville, both conservative seats, and "according to the electoral trends of recent years, support for the NP in such a seat has dwindled considerably while that for the CP has grown." Braun notes that the Bethlehem constituency comprises two Free State provincial constituences, Harrismith and Witteberg, and that the NP barely managed a provincial victory in Harrismith earlier this year. Both the NP and CP candidates are regarded as "capable and popular," Braun says. "The NP is fighting a bold reformist campaign, trying to reason that without fundamental change there can be no secure future for the whites." But Cehille Pienaar, the CP candidate, told Braun, "The people in Bethlehem are worried. They don't know where the Government is taking us. The big issue here is the inclusion of blacks in the political system." Both sides are cautiously claiming victory, Braun says, but a narrow win for the NP is predicted.

Estelle Trengove reports in the same edition that the Methodist Church of Southern Africa has adopted a resolution "encouraging its members to participate in consumer boycotts." At its national conference in Bloemfontein, the church said "it believed consumer boycotts could be a visible, non-violent means of protest," but emphasized that "it was opposed to all forms of coercion in enforcing boycotts." In an accompanying article, Trengove reports that the conference has also "strongly condemned police brutality" and "called on the Government to lift the state of emergency and withdraw the SADF from the townships as a matter of great urgency."

THE STAR reports in the same edition that the new super federation of trade unions, "numerically the strongest and potentially the most powerful union grouping in South Africa, will be launched in Durban at the end of November. After four years of negotiation, the final grouping will be: nine affiliates of the Federation of South Africa Trade Unions (130,000 members), the National Union of Mineworkers (100,000), General Workers Union (12,000), Food and Canning Workers Union (25,000), the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union (50,000), Cape Town Municipal Workers Association (12,000), 11 unions affiliated to the United Democratic Front (40,000) and nine affiliates of the National Federation of Workers (12,000)." Five principles have been accepted by all the unions, the articles says: "Non-racialism. One union, one industry,. Worker control. Representation on the basis of paid-up membership. Cooperation at a national level."

In the same edition, *THE STAR* presents a column entitled "Police View" which it says has been established to allow the police "the opportunity to present their case in a weekly column." Noting that news reports often present the action of the SAP in a negative manner, the column says police "successes" tend to be ignored. The force has 44,000 members, it says, and only "481 (or roughly one percent) were dishonourably discharged during 1983-84," showing only a small percentage "get into trouble." The column asks readers to be tolerant of young policemen who "despite thorough training" still lack "experience and finesse." It also urges the public to report perceived abuses of authority by policemen, not to "junior members" of the police, but to "those in authority", such as the station commander, the district commander, or the divisional commissioner.

In its editorial in the same edition, *THE STAR* says: "In adopting an absurdly high-profile stance against any form of contact with the ANC, President Botha is not only setting back the cause of dialogue and reconciliation. He is making things, ultimately, far more difficult for himself." Eventually Botha, or some other NP leader will end up having to talk with the ANC, it says. Mentioning reports that the ANC might be ready to suspend its armed struggle in return for a political dialogue, the newspaper says, "No doubt that offer is not as clear-cut as it sounds. Still, as an opening gambit it is a mature response that stands out in sharp contrast to Mr Botha's current pettiness."

Allister Sparks comments in a column on the editorial page that Botha's government is under increasing pressure at home and abroad and even "Mr Botha's one great success, the Nkomati Accord, has turned sour." "Mr Botha is a man with an assertive and volatile temperament, who dislikes criticism and reacts badly to adversity. Faced with this avalanche of setbacks, the mood of his Government has become defiant and irascible."

The result is a vicious circle, Sparks says. "A government in such a mood is incapable of crisis management, and it is the lack of confidence in the Botha Government's ability to handle the national crisis which is multiplying the problems which in turn are adding to the Government's intransigence." President Botha himself is at the core of the problem, he says, and perhaps he should do the patriotic thing and retire.

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 24 October reports that the mayor of Atteridgeville has "renewed a call for the immediate withdrawal of all white policemen from the township," following police action at the funeral of 13-year-old Moses Mope. The mayor told *THE CITIZEN* that "The police were allegedly very belligerent and provocative towards peaceful groups of people who gathered at the house of the bereaved."

THE CITIZEN reports in the same edition that representatives of seven black communities in the Transvaal who are affected by the government's homeland consolidation plan, met in Johannesburg Wednesday to protest against removals. The meeting was organized by the Transvaal Rural Action Committee, the article says. Among the proposals criticized were the removal of 100,000 Pedi from Moustse to KwaNdebele, the removal of the ethnically mixed communities of Geweerfontein and Bloemfontein to KwaNdebele, and the removal of the Tswana community of Machakaneng on the border of Bophuthatswana despite the community's willingness to be incorporated into the homeland. A statement issued by the meeting said: "Were the Government seriously reconsidering apartheid, it would surely allow the status quo to remain instead of starting a new plan to forcibly remove thousands of people."

A nationwide omnipoll conducted by Market Reserach Africa shows "there is wide scale support for the State President's decision to declare a partial state of emergency in South Africa," *THE CITIZEN* reports in another article. Sixty-nine percent of white urban adults who were queried "strongly" agreed with the state of emergency, the article reports. "Afrikaans speakers came out as the strongest supporters (82 percent) compared to 54 percent of English speakers." There was less support among those in the higher income groups, it says, with only 57 percent agreeing with the decision.

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 24 October carries a frontpage article which says, "Several black political organisations and members of the community have backed moves by the Soweto Youth Congress [SOYCO] to root out thugs molesting people in the townships in the name of the struggle." Organisations like the Azanian Students Movement (AZASM), Soweto Civic Association and the Azanian People's Organisation (AZAPO) have voiced their support, desciding the move "as a step in the right direction." They have also "made it clear that it should not only involve SOYCO, but all other organisations in Soweto and other black townships." AZASM expressed fear that it would fuel black on black violence if all other groups were not included. The president of AZAPO, Ishmael Mkhabela, has called upon black people "to close their ranks and identify their common enemy and struggle jointly for their enemy's immediate defeat." People have called upon authorities not to interfere in the movement, the article says, and one woman said "black people were capable of solving their problems without the interference of the security forces or any other authority, for that matter." SOYCO has called an urgent meeting for the weekend and "has asked the security forces to keep away from the meeting, because their presence might be provocative."

In its editorial, the *SOWETAN* comments on the SOYCO initiative, saying: "There seems to be a rather healthy movement in places like Soweto to mobilise blacks to forget their petty differences and address themselves to a common and serious problem — arrant lawlessness." The Parent's Crisis Committee and the members of SOYCO "need the support of all members of the community to make them work, to give them credibility and make their leadership effective," it urges.

Joshua Raboroko reports in the same edition that although the countdown for launching the super federation of unions has begun, the Council of Unions of South Africa and the Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions are still out of the talks. "The super federation will be launched with or without the black consciousness-orientated unions," he notes.

26 Oct Press Review

MB260911 [Editorial Report] Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 25 October reports that State President P.W. Botha's announcement of the lifting of the state of emergency in six magisterial districts "has been greeted by the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] with some cynicism." PFP law and order spokesman Helen Suzman "said the six districts has not been particularly notable for unrest. If the emergency is lifted from metropolitan areas then we could start to think something positive was being done, she said." The Azanian Peoples Organization president, Ishamael Mkhabela, "said there was no reason to celebrate Mr Botha's ill-conceived pacification strategy as strong arm tactics cannot resolve the conflict".

Another article in *THE STAR* reports that a large contingent of riot police gathered outside the Johannesburg headquarters of the National Union of Mineworkers "where union members were holed up after they had marched through the city." Police sealed off the block and ordered crowds to disperse, but when approached by the unions secretary general, Cyril Ramaphosa, the "police retreated and allowed traffic to pass through."

THE STAR reports that "there have been violent attacks against families of former leaders of Congress of South African Students (COSAS) in the Free State town of Kroonstad." The house of former COSAS Chairman Mamogele Sebetoane, former Secretary Samuel Mothijoa, and former Treasurer Khotso Nkone were petrol bombed and two women were injured.

An editorial in *THE STAR* comments on the talks on restructuring South Africa's foreign debt currently under way in London. While it seems that politics were not directly discussed at the meeting, which instead focused on economic developments and technical aspects of the debt payment suspension, according to the editorial, "politics, like the ghost at the banquet, was ever-present in the background — just as changed political perceptions among the American bankers had precipitated their failure to renew loans. Nothing has happened in the last two months to change the banker's view of South Africa as a bad risk. Unrest has continued and spread; it has been badly handled; and the government flounders without direction." The debt situation is not a happy one "for a country that used to pride itself on its financial stability. The answer lies in setting our peculiar politics to right."

Another editorial discusses the "Police View" column published in the 24 October issue of *THE STAR*. The editorial praises the column for its "reasonable tone and arguments," but adds that "some points in the first column made us uneasy." The police column "appealed for understanding that most policemen on ordinary duty are young and inexperienced. Point taken — but there would be more sympathy if there was more evidence that senior officers are required to accept responsibility for junior misdemeanors. From Biko to the Langa shootings to the Trojan horse ambush, there is small sign of that."

The third editorial in *THE STAR* notes that while businessmen and the media cannot quote ANC leaders, President Botha recently quoted ANC President Oliver Tambo. The editorial asks: "Is Mr Botha really above the law or should he have got permission? Are the banned quotes, uttered at the platteland hustings, carefully placed in context, or selected to make an election point? Finally, why is the Government so frightened, and so crazy as to attempt to stifle debate and communication?"

Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 25 October carries a report by Tony Stirling which says that the proposed visit by seven clergymen to the ANC has not been confirmed. "ANC spokesmen in both ANC offices [in London and Lusaka] told *THE CITIZEN* that the first they had heard of the proposed visit

was via the media, an indication that there has been no formal acceptance to meet Dr Smith's group."

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 25 October reports that three homes and one office of political activists were attacked in Atteridgeville. The four are members of the Saulsville/Atteridgeville Youth Organization or the Atteridgeville Resident Organization. The *SOWETAN* reports that "several organisation in the township issued a joint statement saying that the attacks were launched by a pro-apartheid squad operating in the townships."

Another article in the same issue reports that "the United Democratic Front [UDF] has accused the Government of showing itself to be bent on a path of destroying democratic opposition in South Africa." The UDF's statement says: "We together with all other democrats condemn the recent detention of yet another member of our national executive committee, Trevor Manuel, and the death of our leading Northern Transvaal activist, Ngwako Ramalepe. His death coming so soon after that of another UDF activist in the Transkei, Mr Bathandwa Ndondo, leaves us with no doubt that Gestapo [preceding word published in italics] tactics are being employed against opponents of the system."

The editorial in the *SOWETAN* writes that "the sudden and unexpected impulse for conservative whites to speak to the ANC, is both interesting and amusing." The editorial goes on to say that "our information, unconfirmed as it is, is the Government itself has had meetings of clandestine nature in Lusaka." "The unending line of Afrikaners eager to fly to Lusaka" have "got hold of the wrong end of the stick. They should first insist that Mr Nelson Mandela is free, for he is among those they have to speak to. Then they should apply all their attention to getting the ANC unbanned."

The "Focus" column by Aggrey Klaaste reviews events in Soweto from 1976, including the Committee of Ten, which sought to negotiate directly with the government. However, "the timing was unfortunate, the political climate scarcely conducive to such dramatic innovation," since then Prime Minister Vorster and Justice Minister Kruger believed in apartheid. Since "today's Government admits apartheid has failed, parent's organisations like the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee have to move with speed and with careful planning." While the situation in the country "is not exactly getting ungovernable," there is instead "massive anger and disillusionment — even at political organisations in the townships." The "Joe's Burg" column discusses the current by-election campaign, noting "the Herstigte Nasionale Party and the Conservative Party [CP] are at the National Party's [NP] throat, accusing them of trying to kill off the white race." The column then goes on to discuss the repeal of the Mixed Marriages Act, and concludes that opposition to the repeal is because "some people do not even trust their natural instincts," and "need laws to protect them against themselves."

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 25 October carries a report by Lawrence Bedford which states that "a Transvaal Chamber of Industries spokesman warned yesterday that South African companies were beginning to disinvest at home." Joe Annegarn, the managing director of the East Rand firm of Mono Dies, states that his company deliberately refused to invest "because they believed the economy was dying." According to Bedford, the lack of investment "was forcing businessmen into the political arena."

An article by political correspondent Paul Bell on the upcoming by-elections discusses the campaign in Bethlehem and Vryburg, "seats that were once considered safe for the National Party." Now, the by-election results "could see conservative Afrikanerdom dealing the NP's reform programme a nasty rap in the mouth. On the other hand, a win is a win — and that is all that the government needs."

For the NP, "this is a crucial test of strength in their traditional stronghold, the results of which may persuade them finally to abandon hope of retaining their support there and move towards an urban base." Bell concludes that "both races will be close; most uncomfortably so for the Nats, most satisfying for the CP who realise nevertheless that, in the end, the process of reform is likely to outstrip their own capacity to retard it."

A column by Simon Barber says that State President P.W. Botha has in mind some "spectacular immolation" for South Africa, probably the "Jonestown option." According to Barber, Botha's remark that South Africa "can go without foreign capital if necessary and then his apparent implied threat on the eve of the London debt rescheduling conference that SA might stop selling chrome to Western Europe and the U.S." are reminiscent of the Rev Jim Jones. Barber goes on to say that "what is particularly worrying about Botha's petulant thunderings at the rest of the world is that they appear to be out of all proportion to the external pressure SA faces." Barber concludes that "the West has thus far been amazingly tolerant. Reagan has saved SA from Congress, and Maggie Thatcher has preserved it from the Commonwealth. My guess is that the banks will finally acquiesce. So the outside world is not what Botha really has to fear. It wasn't such a threat to Jones either. And that is what's so terrifying."

Johannesburg *CITY PRESS* in English on 27 October [date as published] reports that Transkei police have released 51 of the 200 people detained at student leader Bathandwa Ndondo's funeral. The same issue also reports that the National Medical and Dental Association and the Detainees Support Committee have criticized the agreement on the treatment of detainees negotiated between the government and the Medical Association of South Africa, under which detainees can choose from a panel of doctors if they are not satisfied with the treatment of the district surgeon. Both organizations feel that this is a "reputation-saving measure" for the medical association.

The editorial in *CITY PRESS* praises the "measures to stamp out hooliganism" taken by the Soweto Youth Congress, and notes that they "could not have come at a better time." It then discusses the "turmoil which was a feature of our school scene this year" and says that if it is to be avoided next year, "then the input of people such as the Parent's Crisis Committee must be vigorously sought by the Government." "The Government introduced politics into the the classroom. They must now depoliticise education."

The "Percy's Itch" column by Percy Qoboza also discusses "the ongoing school crisis in the townships." Qoboza says that "the Government now has the rare opportunity of negotiating with the crisis committee, which was elected by parents, and should take advantage of it. To reject negotiations with the committee, as the Government did with the Committee of Ten in the turbulent seventies, would be an act of shortsightedness." Qoboza also discusses the University of Stellenbosch students attempt to talk with the ANC, which he says "should be applauded" since "our national crisis stems from the fact that this government has flatly refused to talk to the ANC." "The students are doing what any people in a situation of conflict should do. Explore. Isolate the negotiables from the non-negotiables. Identify areas of possible compromise."